

Stock Prices Tumble Again As U.S. Seeks to Restore Calm

NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices suffered another sharp setback Thursday after a severe drubbing Wednesday brought on by rising interest rates and dismay over U.S. trade figures.

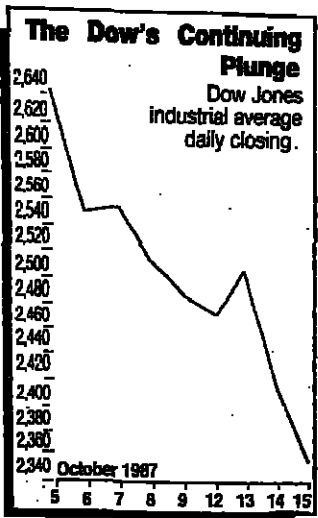
The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 57.61 points Thursday in late selling to close at 2,355.09. Five stocks fell in value for every one that gained on the New York Stock Exchange. The total value of the market, which slipped nearly 24 percent for the day, has plummeted almost 12 percent in a week. (Page 10.)

The volatility of the markets prompted an effort by U.S. officials to restore calm after a 95.46 point plunge in the Dow average Wednesday, the sharpest one-day drop on record.

The dollar, meanwhile, overcame initial pressure, ending little changed in New York trading.

In credit markets, a key interest rate, the yield for 30-year Treasury securities, remained above 10 percent as bond prices slipped slightly from Wednesday's close. (Page 11.)

Upward pressure on interest rates continued Thursday with the



announcement by Chemical Bank of New York that it had raised its prime lending rate by half a percentage point to 9.75 percent. It was Chemical's second increase in the prime rate in a week, but no other banks followed the move immediately.

The White House, in responding to the turbulence, issued a statement saying that interest rates were "significantly higher" than could be justified by "current or existing inflation" and predicted that they would fall in the months to come.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said after briefing President Ronald Reagan that the economy "looks fundamentally sound."

Mr. Baker and the chairman of Council of Economic Advisors, Beryl W. Sprinkel, appeared in the White House press briefing room just minutes after Chemical Bank had announced its increase in the prime rate.

Mr. Baker would not comment on the prospect for a new increase in the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate, but he quoted the Federal Reserve Board's chairman, Alan Greenspan, as saying that the dangers of inflation "have been overblown."

On the subject of the stock market, Mr. Baker shied away from predictions, saying only that he recognizes a degree of nervousness, but "the 'Apocalypse Now' scenario is not warranted."

Mr. Baker pointedly criticized the recent rise in interest rates in



MARCH OF THE HANDICAPPED — A militiaman leaning on a jeep-mounted anti-aircraft gun while watching a procession of about 50 men and women who have been crippled by the Lebanese civil war. The group, on a 120-mile march across Lebanon to demand an end to the war, passed Thursday through the southern port of Sidon.

Iran Hits Ship Near Kuwait

Attack Presents U.S. With a New Escalation Threat

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — An Iranian missile struck an American-owned supertanker anchored off Kuwait's main oil port Thursday, setting the ship ablaze within sight of four other tankers that had arrived Tuesday under U.S. Navy escort. The attack was the first to have occurred in Kuwaiti waters.

The missile attack, on the 276,000-ton Sunagari, presented the Reagan administration with a new threat of escalation in the Gulf.

The Sunagari, because it is registered in Liberia, is not entitled to U.S. naval escort under U.S. policy. Reagan administration officials have reiterated as recently as this week their intention to protect only those tankers registered under the U.S. flag. Kuwait has reregistered 11 of its tankers as American through a U.S. oil conglomerate purchased by Kuwait's national oil company.

But the presence of U.S.-flag ships in the anchorage where Iran's powerful missile fell raised the immediate question of whether the attack would draw a U.S. military response against Iran.

President Ronald Reagan, asked in Washington whether the United States would respond to the attack, said he had not yet discussed the incident with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Our policy is still that we're going to defend ourselves if we're attacked," he said.

Because of Kuwait's sensitivity over maintaining its national sovereignty, U.S. warships are prohibited from entering Kuwaiti waters. The warships "drop off" the convoys at the entrance to Kuwait's ship channel in international waters.

U.S. officials in the region and in Washington said they believed that the Iranian missile was a Chinese-made Silkworm fired from Iranian-controlled territory to the north on the Faw peninsula.

Kuwait immediately protested the attack to the United Nations. A Kuwaiti Defense Ministry statement said, "Kuwait holds Iran responsible for this act."

The missile struck a few miles from where the U.S. Navy was preparing to moor a second ocean-going barge rigged and armed as an offshore "fort" near Kuwait, which has not granted U.S. basing facilities for aircraft or warships.

Three other long-range missiles, two of them identified as Silkworms, were fired at Kuwaiti territory last month, one of them land-

See GULF, Page 6

Kiosk

NFL Players Ending Strike

NEW YORK (AP) — The 24-day National Football League strike ended Thursday when the union capitulated and went to court instead of trying to fight the club owners at the bargaining table.

Teams began reporting back even without a new contract agreement, but left after being told they had missed the deadline to play — and get paid — for this weekend's games, and again would be replaced by nonunion players. (Earlier story, Page 19.)

Plane Crashes in Italy

MILAN (Reuters) — An Italian airliner carrying 37 persons on a flight from Milan to Cologne crashed Thursday in a mountainous area of northern Italy during a rainstorm, the police said. No details of casualties were immediately available.



A suit from Comme des Garçons, one of the Japanese designers who showed Thursday in Paris. Weekend, Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS

Prime Minister Martens of Belgium offered to resign again over the nation's Dutch-French language dispute. Page 2.

SPORTS

St. Louis won the National League pennant and will meet Minnesota in the World Series starting Saturday. Page 19.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

A decline in auto sales drove U.S. retail sales down 0.4 percent in September. Page 11.

Dow close: DOWN 57.61
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
18005 1.6625 142.10 6.0105

Arias Says Nicaraguans Must Discuss Cease-Fire With Contras

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, has declared that the Nicaraguan government must end its refusal to negotiate a cease-fire with rebel guerrilla leaders for the Central American peace plan to go ahead.

"Now more than ever I am going to insist that a negotiated cease-fire in Nicaragua is indispensable if we are to achieve lasting peace in Central America," Mr. Arias said Tuesday night, hours after winning the peace prize.

In Washington, Reagan administration officials said they were basing their strategy in Central America on the expectation that the Sandinist government in Managua will not negotiate a cease-fire with the rebel leaders. They said the strategy would allow them to argue that Nicaragua has not fully complied with the peace plan, enhancing prospects for a renewal of rebel aid.

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador said in Washington on Thursday that the peace accord obligates the Nicaraguan government to arrange a cease-fire with the rebels through direct talks. The Associated Press reported.

"I have the obligation to talk to the Salvadorans whether they are guerrillas or whatever they are," Mr. Duarte said after addressing an informal joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives. "And Nicaragua has the obligation to talk to the Nicaraguans, whether they are contras" or not, he said.

He also urged the Reagan administration to withhold further military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels until a formal evaluation in January of the peace accord. That period is substantially longer than the time contemplated by Mr. Reagan for renewing his request to

Congress for aid to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

In an interview, Mr. Arias declared, "I strongly believe that Daniel Ortega should take my advice and accept Cardinal Obando's offer to help negotiate a cease-fire." He was referring to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan president, and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic primate in the nation.

The Sandinist leaders have put into effect some limited unilateral cease-fires and have said that government representatives would talk with rebel commanders in the field, but they have adamantly refused to negotiate with the rebel leaders. Instead, they have sought to negotiate with Washington.

Mr. Arias, in his comments, moved close to the Reagan administration's insistence on a negotiated cease-fire.

However, Mr. Arias also said the United States should not approve more aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as contras, before the outcome of the current peace process is clear.

"I ask that Congress not give new aid to the contras because that could be used as an excuse not to comply with the accord," he said.

The Costa Rican leader, who said repeatedly that the prize would give him increased moral authority

to guide the peace process, also urged the Sandinists to broaden their amnesty policy, covering the largest number of political prisoners.

The peace accord signed in Guatemala on Aug. 7 by Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras requires each country to issue an amnesty, but the Sandinists have indicated they intend to offer amnesty only to rebels who give up their weapons, not to large numbers of prisoners convicted of security crimes.

"I hope that in both El Salvador and Nicaragua the amnesty will be as broad as possible, covering the largest number of political prisoners," Mr. Arias said. "If that

South Africa Strictly Curbs Universities

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government imposed strict controls on universities Thursday, threatening to cut off state subsidies unless anti-apartheid protests and other campus demonstrations are stopped.

University heads immediately charged that academic freedom was being curtailed and that the measures would encroach on the autonomy of higher education in South Africa.

The minister for national education, Frederick W. de Klerk, said the government would compel universities to enforce stricter discipline or face a cutoff of state funds, which can cover up to 80 percent of university operating costs.

Mr. de Klerk said that the universities would be expected to adopt "all reasonable steps" to prevent class boycotts and support for civil disobedience campaigns and political movements banned by security laws and decrees.

He said that the government had tried to persuade universities to enforce stricter discipline but that there had been no indication that the incidence of "unacceptable occurrences" had declined.

Responsibility for disciplining staff and students who participate in or encourage "revolutionary" protest will rest with the universities, government officials said.

The regulations also are designed to curtail unlawful strikes and the use of university notice boards and



TIBETANS PROTEST — Tibetan demonstrators chanted slogans against Chinese rule during a rally Thursday in New Delhi. About 1,500 Tibetans took part in the protest. Meanwhile, in Lhasa, Tibet's capital, the Chinese police staged a show of force, adding to fears that a crackdown against dissident Buddhist monks is imminent. Page 2.

Shultz Says Arms Pact 'Isn't Buttoned Up Yet'

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that a treaty with the Soviet Union eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles "isn't buttoned up yet," and that a summit meeting should be postponed if unexpected obstacles prevented the conclusion of the accord.

Mr. Shultz emphasized that he did not expect serious difficulties in completing the agreement, which Washington and Moscow announced last month had been reached "in principle."

The work of negotiators in Geneva "is going along quite well," he said.

But his goal of having a final treaty text worked out before he arrives in Moscow for talks next week appears unlikely to be reached, officials say, raising the possibility that he will have to spend more time talking through remaining points of disagreement, rather than grappling extensively with negotiations on long-range, strategic weapons.

This raises a question of whether or not the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, will agree to set a date for his proposed visit to the United States when Mr. Shultz meets with him next week. U.S. officials expect a date to be set, but since Mr. Gorbachev has made it clear that he wants a missile treaty to sign at such a summit meeting, it seems possible that a last-minute snag could disrupt plans to fix a precise time for Mr. Gorbachev's trip.

"It isn't buttoned up as yet," Mr. Shultz said at a news conference before leaving on the nine-day trip to the Middle East and the Soviet

Soviet Laws On Dissidents May Be Eased

By Reuters

MOSCOW — Laws under which thousands of Soviet dissidents have been imprisoned over the past 30 years may disappear in a current revision of the criminal code, a senior Soviet official said Thursday.

Vladim V. Zagladin, a close adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, made the announcement during a live television discussion between members of the Supreme Soviet, the parliament, and U.S. senators and congressmen in Washington.

It was the first public confirmation in Moscow that a radical change was planned to laws embodied in two articles of the Russian Federation's criminal code that are widely criticized by Western human rights groups. Similar articles exist in the criminal codes of the other 14 Soviet republics.

Mr. Zagladin, a deputy in the Supreme Soviet, said that Article 70, which deals with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, "will be changed, and probably it will no longer exist in its present form."

On Article 190, covering slander against the state, he added: "There are different views, but we are studying whether it is needed at all."

Mr. Zagladin, who is also the first deputy chief of the Communist Party's International Department, indicated that the likely changes were part of an overall review of human rights practices within the framework of Mr. Gorbachev's reform program.

His announcement was welcomed in Moscow by Yelena G. Bonner, wife of the Soviet Nobel peace laureate, Andrei D. Sakharov, a leading figure in the Soviet human rights movement in the 1970s who was exiled for seven years for his activities.

On the program, Senator Daniel

See SOVIET, Page 6

Spaniard Within Reach Of UNESCO Leadership

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After a campaign of byzantine complexity, Federico Mayor Zaragoza, a Spanish biochemist, stands within reach of nomination as director-general of the troubled United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

In four rounds of voting by the organization's 50-member executive board, Mr. Mayor, 53, has come within two votes of the incumbent, Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal. Mr. M'bow, 66, gained 21 votes to Mr. Mayor's 19.

The board will hold a final runoff vote between the two leaders Friday. The crucial element is how the Soviet Union, Mongolia, East Germany and Bulgaria will deploy



Federico Mayor Zaragoza

Japanese Succumb to Lure of the Big Car

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The nation that filled the world with little automobiles has discovered something new: big, fast, luxury cars. But the latest consumer fad in Japan shows no signs of reversing the American trade deficit.

Despite expensive gasoline, narrow streets and limited cruising space on Japan's narrow islands, consumers with money to spend are breaking away from their habit of buying economical, and dull, cars.

Instead, they are waiting six months or more to pay \$70,000 for a BMW-735 or, increasingly, buying relatively large Japanese models.

The trend toward bigger cars has not really helped the prospects of American car sales in Japan.

In fact, sales of U.S. cars have plummeted during the past decade. Ford Motor Co., which was number one in 1975 among U.S. automakers with 8,140 cars sold, sold barely 400 last year.

One BMW driver explained that big American cars had become associated in Japanese minds with yakuza, the Japanese gangsters who, at least in the movies, like to be chauffeured in big, black U.S. sedans.

More detrimental, though, has been U.S. car makers' relatively weak efforts to sell cars in Japan and their image as producers of gaudy, low-quality vehicles.

Still, Japanese consumers are increasingly buying cars for pleasure as well as convenience, and that has helped some foreign makers. Since 1980, as U.S. car sales declined, BMW's sales increased almost fivefold; Mercedes-Benz's more than tripled; and those of Saab, Volvo, Jaguar and Rolls-Royce also rose.

"Five or 10 years ago, everybody here wanted to have the same thing," said Akio Seki, a spokesman for BMW Japan Corp., the most successful foreign car maker recently.

"If one person had a Toshiba television set, everyone wanted a Toshiba set. But now Japan is becoming more individualistic, more a consumer society like the United States or Europe."

"There's a lot of money around," he said. "Cars used to be just for transport. Now people would like to be different. They want luxury, they want comfort."

Many drivers also want status. Although the Japanese, like the British, drive on the left-hand side of the road with the steering wheel on the right, Mr. Seki said that many customers preferred cars with the steering wheel on the left.

"A lot of people insist on left-hand-side drive so that everyone can see. 'Oh, he's driving a foreign car,'" he said.

BMW sold 1,600 cars in 1975 and 15,000 last year, with 20,000 sales expected this year and 30,000, or about 1 percent of the Japanese market, by about 1990.

Despite U.S. companies' difficulties, Mr. Seki predicted that the "trend to be different" would eventually aid U.S. automakers, too.

An executive of Ford Motor Co. (Japan), also predicted that U.S. sales would pick up.

He said that sales had dropped because the high dollar until recently made American car prices "horrendously high," because U.S. companies did not try as hard as some European firms and because Ford "hadn't quite caught up with world-level quality."

Indian Drive on Jaffna Stalls As Tamil Resistance Mounts

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A four-day Indian offensive against the northern town of Jaffna, the main stronghold of Tamil separatists, stalled Thursday in the face of fierce resistance, as the guerrillas opened a new front in the east, blowing up a truck carrying Indian troops.

The Indian drive on Jaffna and the mine explosion that left 20 Indian soldiers dead and four wounded near the town of Batticaloa, in the Tamil-dominated eastern part of Sri Lanka, were major setbacks to Indian hopes of striking what they had called a "quick and decisive" blow against the guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

The Tigers are the main rebel group, whose autonomy the Indians originally came to Sri Lanka last summer to protect.

[In New Delhi, the Indian government commanded more than a dozen civilian airplanes Thursday to transport an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 additional army and paramilitary troops to Sri Lanka amid the reports of increased fighting. The New York Times reported.]

[Officials have refused to say how many Indian troops are now in Sri Lanka, but the number was understood to be in the range of 20,000, and perhaps as high as 25,000. From 12,000 to 15,000 Indian soldiers and police commandos were originally assigned to disarm the Tamil militants.]

Indian officials acknowledged Thursday night in Colombo that 79 Indian troops had been killed in recent days and at least 17 were missing. However, a senior Sri Lankan official with ties to the military said the toll was higher — at least 108 Indians killed and "two truckloads of troops missing."

He said the Indians were staggering reports of their casualties because of their embarrassment at how high their losses had been.

"In four years of fighting the Tamil separatists, our forces lost 793 men killed," said the official, who asked not to be identified. "The Indians in seven days have lost 108 and they can't be happy about that."

The rebels have lost 380 fighters over the last week, Indian officials said Thursday.

The rebels are refusing to accede to a peace accord signed July 29 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and President Junius R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka.

Western diplomats, assessing the military situation after nearly a week of fighting, said that India appeared to be enmeshed in the classic dilemma of trying to fight a guerrilla war with conventional tactics.

That things were not going as well for the Indians as they had hoped when they launched a four-pronged drive Monday on Jaffna was acknowledged Thursday by

Laxmi Puri, a spokeswoman for the Indian High Commission in Colombo. She reported that Indian forces had failed to enter the city limits, and, for the most part, were "consolidating" their positions.

Ms. Puri spoke of "stiff resistance" along most of the axis of the Indian attack and said she thought there were plans to bring in more reinforcements from India.

But Wednesday she asserted that the guerrillas were keeping the Jaffna population hostage, to use them as "shields" against the Indian thrust.

[Sri Lankan officials in Jaffna, contacted by telephone, painted a desperate picture of power outages, paralyzed medical services and impending famine, Agence France-Press reported from Colombo.]

"Food stores are empty and if we don't get supplies in the next two days, it will be a slow process of death for many people," an official said Thursday. He said there had been no electricity since Sunday and operations had been stopped at Jaffna Hospital, the area's top medical center, because of a lack of oxygen, bandages and fuel to run a power generator.

How fierce the resistance was in Jaffna was evident from the fact that the Indians were using some of their crack troops to attack the city, including Nepalese Gurkhas and other elite forces.

"Jaffna Town is a very difficult nut to crack," said a Western diplomat who visited the city earlier this year. "If the guerrillas decide to fight to the death as they had vowed, I would not be surprised if Jaffna Town is almost flattened."

That also was the opinion of some senior Sri Lankan government officials who are worried about Indian anger at having more soldiers killed than at any time since the 1971 war with Pakistan.

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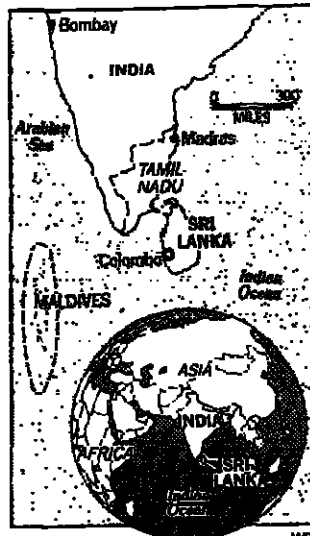
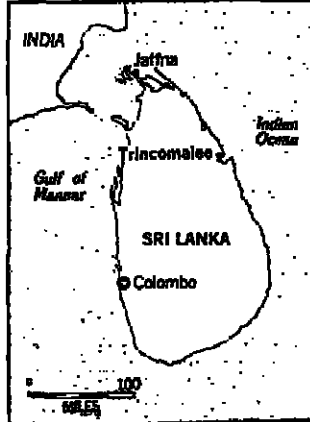
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The Tamils of Northern and Eastern provinces are Hindus with historic and ethnic ties to the 45 million Tamils who populate large parts of southern India. The Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhists, make up 74 percent of Sri Lanka's population of 16 million.

The sudden breakdown of the peace accord has tarnished India's self-image as a regional peacemaker. It could prove dangerous politically for Mr. Gandhi if the Tamils of India are aroused by the Indian Army's killing of Sri Lankan Tamils.

Martens Offers to Quit In Language Dispute

BRUSSELS — Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium tendered his government's resignation Thursday because of its failure to resolve a language dispute sparked by the refusal of a rural official to submit to a test in Dutch.

A Royal Palace spokesman said King Baudouin had withheld a decision on whether to accept the resignation and political sources said it was likely that Mr. Martens would be asked to find a solution.

Mr. Martens, an adroit political survivor, saw the king after officials at an emergency cabinet meeting failed to find a formula for solving the crisis surrounding a French-speaking rural official, José Happart.

Mr. Happart has raised tensions between the two main linguistic communities in Belgium by refusing to submit to a test in Dutch even though the district where he has acted as mayor, the Fournons, is, by an electoral quirk, administratively in a Dutch-speaking province.

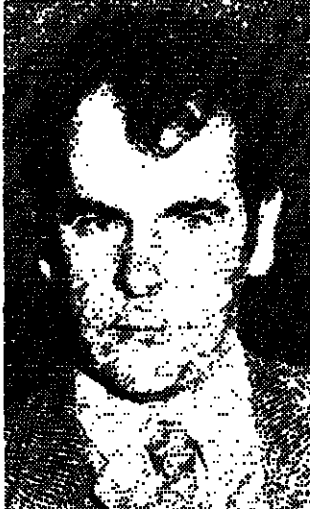
However, most of the 4,000 inhabitants of the Fournons, a cluster of villages near the Dutch border, speak French.

Mr. Martens, 51, the longest-serving Belgian leader since World War II, resigned over the same affair a year ago but was asked by the king two days later to continue in office.

The prime minister decided to resign a second time after failing to rally his four-party coalition behind a plan to calm the reawakened rivalries between the Dutch- and French-speaking communities.

"One can always, with good will, find a solution and that will seem to me to exist," Mr. Martens said in a brief comment.

"Martens has still got room for maneuver," a government source said. "The positions in the coalition



José Happart

are not irreconcilable. There are a lot of consultations ahead."

Political sources said that, with a government-economic program forecasting a major tax reform and moves to cut the large budget deficit next year, the crisis could not be allowed to drag on.

Mr. Martens's coalition, his sixth, is a delicate balance of Christian Democrats and Liberals from the two main language camps.

His own party, the Flemish Social Christians, had given him until Thursday to ban Mr. Happart from public office or face a possible vote of no-confidence in parliament.

The French-speaking Social Christians, however, had argued against outright dismissal, saying the question has to be settled by a law laying down language guidelines for officials in dual-language areas.

WORLD BRIEFS

Queen Accepts Fijian's Resignation

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (Reuters) — Queen Elizabeth II has accepted "with the utmost regret" the resignation of the British-appointed governor general of Fiji, it was announced here Thursday at a meeting of the Commonwealth.

The statement from Buckingham Palace followed months of constitutional turmoil in the South Pacific island nation, where Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka declared a republic after staging a second military coup in five months on Sept. 25.

On accepting the resignation of Governor General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, the palace said: "Her Majesty is sad to think that the ending of Fijian allegiance to the Crown should have been brought about without the people of Fiji being given an opportunity to express their opinion on the proposal."

Chinese Stage Show of Force in Tibet

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — Truckloads of policemen with automatic weapons swept through the capital of Tibet in a show of force Thursday, the official deadline for leaders of recent anti-Chinese unrest to surrender, foreign witnesses said.

The display, and reports of nighttime arrests by the police in Lhasa, the capital, added to concern that a further crackdown is imminent on Buddhist monks and others who have led three major demonstrations since Sept. 27 to press for independence from Beijing.

On Wednesday, China closed Tibet to all foreigners except those in group tour that have already been arranged. The state-run airline has stopped selling tickets to Tibet for foreigners traveling individually, and the police in Lhasa have advised hotels that individual travelers should leave. China apparently intends to close Tibet to foreigners. (UPI, AP)

Coup Is Reported in Burkina Faso

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — The military government of Burkina Faso has been overthrown, the nation's official radio said Thursday in a report monitored here.

The announcement was made in the name of a "Popular Front," which did not identify itself but said it had dissolved the ruling leftist National Revolutionary Council of President Thomas Sankara. There was no immediate word on the fate of Captain Sankara, who has ruled since August 1983.

Ex-Thai Aide Jailed for Lèse Majesté

BANGKOK (AFP) — A Thai court has sentenced a former deputy interior minister, Veera Musikapong, to six years in prison for slandering the royal family.

The verdict Wednesday in the appeals court of Buriram, 250 miles (400 kilometers) northeast of Bangkok, overruled the acquittal of Mr. Veera, 38, in August on lèse majesté charges. Mr. Veera can appeal Wednesday's ruling before the Thai Supreme Court.

Public prosecutors alleged that Mr. Veera said in general election campaigning in July 1986 in Buriram that life was easy for a king and that given the choice he would choose to be born a royal prince. Mr. Veera, a member of the Democrat Party that dominates Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's ruling coalition, later publicly apologized for his remarks and performed a rite of atonement in front of a portrait of the Thai king, Bhumibol Adulyadej.

Forced U.S. Budget Cuts of 10% Seen

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Congressional Budget Office reported Thursday that Pentagon programs may have to be cut more than 10 percent and domestic agencies' budgets nearly 9 percent next month under the newly revised Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law.

The report is the first detailed account of how government programs would be automatically reduced unless Congress and the president agree on alternative ways of reducing the deficit for the 1988 fiscal year. Pentagon spending would be cut 10.4 percent, not including payroll accounts, which were exempted. Domestic programs lose 8.7 percent across the board.

The percentages are based on equal total dollar amounts — \$11.5 billion — that would be stripped from those two spending areas should the automatic cuts outlined in the budget-balancing law be triggered. The \$23 billion in deficit reduction was aimed at reducing the government's deficit to \$144 billion in the fiscal year that began Oct. 1, more than \$10 billion below last year's level.

UN Helps U.S. Trace Nazi Suspect

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The U.S. Justice Department has used the archives of the UN War Crimes Commission for the first time to track down and charge a U.S. citizen accused of war crimes, according to officials involved.

The charges, filed in federal court in Detroit in March, say that Peter Quintus, 72, of Washington, Michigan, lied about his past as a Nazi concentration camp guard in Poland when he became a U.S. citizen in 1965. The Justice Department is seeking to strip him of his citizenship.

The department is also investigating "four or five" other Americans it suspects may have been identified as possible war criminals by the commission but were never prosecuted.

Tunisia Arrests 2 Fundamentalists

TUNIS (Reuters) — Two fugitive leaders of an Islamic fundamentalist group have been arrested, a government source said Thursday. One of the fugitives was sentenced to death and the other to life in prison at a mass trial last month.

Ali Laaridh, 32, and Fadhel Beldi, 35, were arrested Wednesday in the Tunis area, the source said. He gave no further details.

Mr. Laaridh had been sentenced to death by hanging and Mr. Beldi to life imprisonment with hard labor after the trial of 90 people on charges of trying to overthrow the government of President Habib Bourguiba. Two of the seven sentenced to death were executed Oct. 9. Thirty-four of those sentenced remain at large.

For the Record

All six persons aboard a chartered Red Cross transport plane that crashed in central Angola on Wednesday were killed, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Thursday in Geneva. (AP)

The U.S. Senate will begin debate Monday on the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork, a schedule that would allow a vote by Wednesday. The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said Thursday that no specific time for a vote has been set. (AP)

The U.S.-owned waste-burning ship *Vulcanus-2*, the largest oceangoing incinerator in the world, left Belgium on Wednesday night under protection of police boats. Members of the Greenpeace environmental organization in several small boats tried vainly to prevent it from leaving. The ship is carrying more than 2,000 tons of toxic waste from Spanish and French industries. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Rome Airports Disrupted by Strikes

ROME (Reuters) — A strike by airline ground employees forced the cancellation or delay of many flights Thursday at Rome's two airports.

The 24-hour strike, ending at midnight, involved employees at Leonardo da Vinci as well as Ciampino airport, which is used mainly for charter flights. Similar strikes were planned for Friday at Milan's two airports. The strike was called Wednesday to press demands for a new contract. Technical staff in Rome of Alitalia and its domestic subsidiary, *Alitalia*, were also holding a strike of four hours in each work shift.

The Soviet airline *Aeroflot* resumed flights Thursday to Tehran on the first of a regular once-weekly service between the Soviet and Iranian capitals. Tass said. (AFP)

110 Airports to Get Wind Shear Alert

DENVER (AP) — A wind shear warning system that proved successful in a summer test in Denver will be installed at 110 U.S. airports, the Federal Aviation Administration said. Dangerous bursts of wind at airports are believed to have caused at least two major accidents recently, it said.

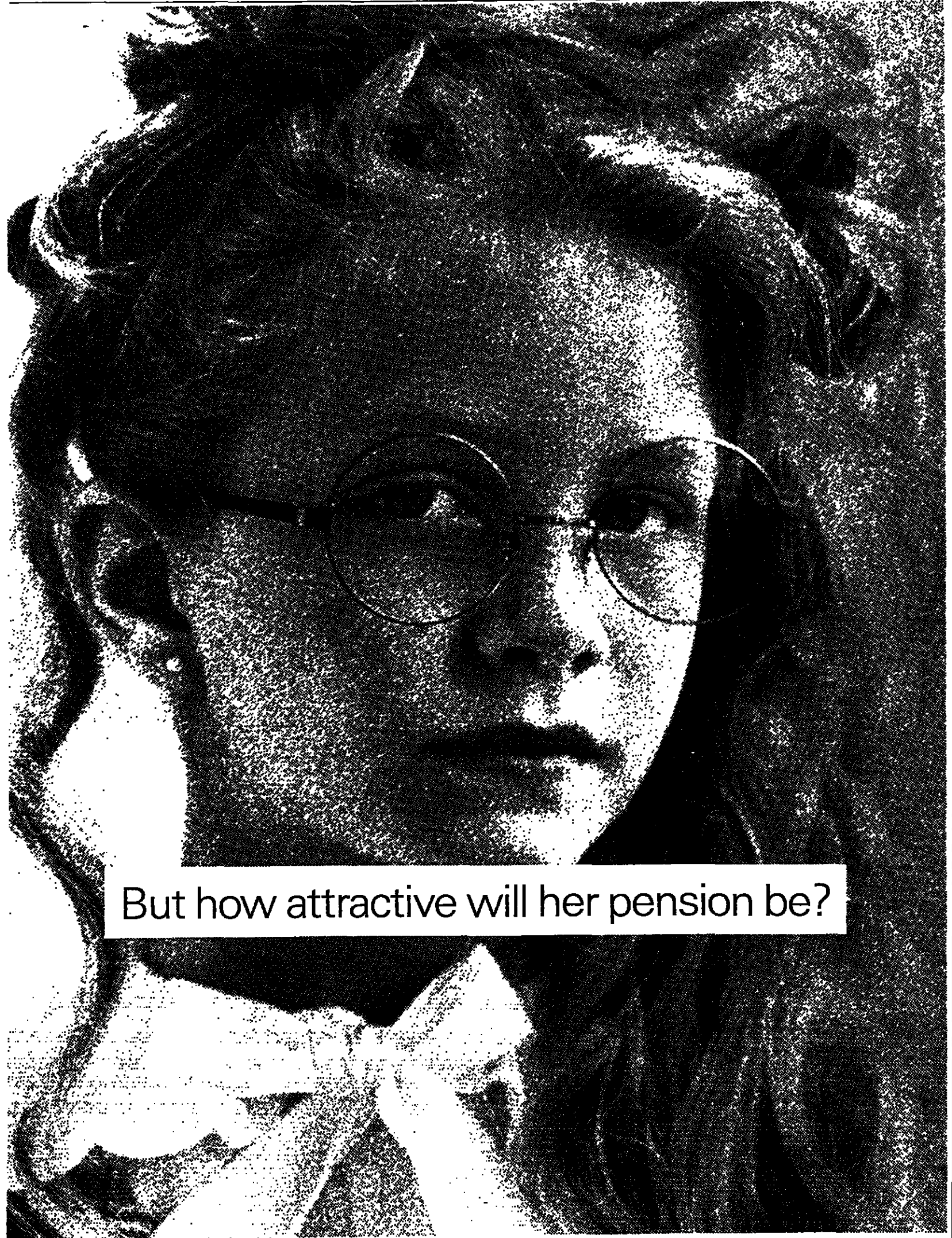
It's the first major change we've made in wind shear technology in a decade, said Craig Goff, the agency's project manager for the system, on Wednesday. "We had a successful test and we're moving ahead."

The agency plans to spend at least \$20 million to install the new system equipment at most major U.S. airports by 1992, he said. The system was tested at Denver's Stapleton Airport and is designed to warn pilots of the sudden gusts known as wind shears or microbursts.

Cuomo and Thompson To Quiz '88 Candidates

DES MOINES, Iowa — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, a Democrat, and Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois, a Republican, are to question presidential candidates of the opposing parties in debates sponsored by The Des Moines Register, the newspaper said Thursday.

Mr. Cuomo will question Republican candidates on Jan. 8, a month before the Feb. 8 Iowa caucuses, and Democratic contenders will face Mr. Thompson on Jan. 15.



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U.S. Sanctuary Movement Opens New Front in Fight to Aid Central American Refugees

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

ON THE U.S.-MEXICAN BORDER — The 28-year-old Salvadoran woman, wearing old sweat clothes, tennis shoes, earrings and a black ribbon in her hair, ginned at the sight of the little fence at the bottom of the gully. She climbed through, as one of her American escorts held the tightly barbed wires apart.

The woman's good cheer on a sunny day in the wooded hills along the border between Mexico and Arizona suggested a holiday outing, but she and her companions, who are members of the sanctuary movement in the United States, were breaking the law.

Government prosecutors had predicted that the movement would die after eight of its leaders were convicted last year of felony smuggling or conspiracy.

But the journey of Anna, who hiked into the United States from Mexico with sanctuary volunteers one recent morning, revealed that the underground railroad was still intact.

"That trial did us a lot of good," said one of Anna's escorts, an Arizona real estate broker who joined the movement in 1985 just as several leaders were arrested. Many people were repelled by the government's actions, he said.

In fact, the morning's crossing illustrated a new front in the battle between the movement and U.S. immigration officials.

Besides denying political asylum to Salvadorans and Guatemalans who maintain that they are fleeing persecution, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and

the State Department are denying permission to travel through the United States to refugees who have been accepted by Canada.

Anna's husband is in a major U.S. city, according to movement leaders, with Canadian visas in hand for himself, Anna and their three children. While waiting for them, he is appealing a deportation order by the immigration service.

U.S. State Department officials told Jim Corbett, a southern Arizona rancher who is an activist in the sanctuary movement, that they could not issue a transit visa to Anna without "a habitual place of residence" to which she could return.

"For refugees," Mr. Corbett said, "this is a classic Catch-22 situation. If they had a habitual place of residence to which they could return, they would not be refugees."

The day before movement volunteers planned to take Anna and her children across illegally, Mr. Corbett wrote the immigration service's office in Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, accusing the agency of "criminal behavior in violation of basic human rights" by not having carefully read Anna's request for passage into the United States. He informed the agency that the movement would bring her in.

Harold Ezell, western regional commissioner of the immigration service, said he believed that the sanctuary movement was dead. He attributed any new activity to an attempt to raise money because of the decline in publicity since the trial.

"What they ought to be doing," he said, "is helping the

people who are already here to qualify for amnesty" under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act. The law offers legal status to immigrants who arrived before Jan. 1, 1982.

The operation to help Anna involved nine persons — Americans and Mexicans — using four vehicles to take her

"For refugees, this is a classic Catch-22 situation. If they had a habitual place of residence to which they could return, they would not be refugees."

— Jim Corbett, a sanctuary movement leader

and her children across at two border points on a precise schedule.

The Americans' day began with a 65-mile (100-kilometer) drive from Tucson to the border town of Nogales, Sonora, where Anna and her children had been waiting for several weeks after a difficult trip through Mexico from the Salvadoran coast.

At the Nogales home where Anna had been staying, her 2-year-old daughter and 3-year-old twin sons frantically

clutched at her pant legs before she left for the long, bumpy ride to the foothills.

The children were too young to make the difficult hike. Sanctuary workers would take them across the border by car at a regular checkpoint, hoping for the usual casual inspection of small children.

The volunteers have laid out so many paths into the United States that Mr. Corbett, a movement founder who was acquitted at last year's trial, said he had never used the route by which Anna reached the border.

Anna's half-hour walk into the hills was uneventful, except for the roar of a farmer's truck that briefly worried her escorts.

Mr. Corbett, who walked with Anna to the border fence, indicated that the more difficult moments would come later, in places where U.S. Border Patrol and Drug Enforcement Administration officers often sweep the rough terrain.

At the border, she was handed over to two other escorts, the real estate agent and a college student, who had hiked in from the American side.

They would take her on what sanctuary regulars call "the Goddammed Long Run," a tortuous 90-minute trek through small canyons and up hillsides to avoid parts of the border area most easily watched by U.S. agents.

On the way, Anna told them her story — of neighbors in El Salvador who had been raped by government soldiers and of her husband, who had escaped from a Salvadoran Army drafting sweep and who risked prison if he returned.

By the time they reached the road where they were to rendezvous with a retired minister driving a getaway car, the temperature had climbed above 32 degrees centigrade (90 degrees Fahrenheit), and the real estate agent was nervous. It was Border Patrol country.

"This is where the adrenaline really begins to flow," he said.

The student dashed off to look for the car. It pulled up, precisely on time, just after he left, and the real estate agent had to wait for him to return before the group could leave.

The broker switched to his own car a short distance down the road and drove ahead to check the road to Tucson for Border Patrol checks.

Anna seemed quieter, worrying about her children. But the minister reported that they had crossed successfully, with the border agent paying less attention to them than to a pet dog a sanctuary worker had brought along on the ride.

The student wondered out loud what that meant.

"The government has been lying low," he said. "Some people think that means they have decided to treat us with benign neglect. Others say they have heard a big bust," or mass arrest, is in the works.

The movement has brought a small group of refugees across every two or three weeks in the last year, according to Mr. Corbett, with 20 of the refugees having been on their way to Canada.

He says the movement has seen a decline in the number of political refugees with conditions apparently improving in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Bush, Sketching Economic Agenda, Calls for Cuts in Capital Gains Taxes

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

DEARBORN, Michigan — Vice President George Bush, detailing the economic agenda he would pursue as president, has called for cuts in nearly half in the maximum capital gains tax for individuals.

Mr. Bush, who announced the proposal in a speech earlier Wednesday to business groups in Atlanta, said here: "It will create more jobs than you can imagine. It will create more prosperity."

He said his approach was intended to build on the 1986 tax law, and contended that the change would stimulate growth in the economy and thus would not cause the federal treasury to lose revenue.

Mr. Bush proposed cutting the tax rate on profits made by selling assets to 15 percent, if they were held a year or more. Until the first of this year, the maximum rate was 20 percent on assets held six months or more.

But the sweeping changes in the

Brazilian A-Program Challenged

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Some Brazilian scientists have questioned the government's ability to manage an independent nuclear energy program after what they described as an inadequate response by the authorities to an accident three weeks ago involving highly radioactive material.

Thirty-five persons have been hospitalized, contaminated with dangerous cesium 137 powder that spilled from a broken hospital irradiation machine.

Doctors say they fear that about 50 adults and children will contract cancer as a result of exposure to the material.

"Control over radioactive equipment is practically nonexistent," said José Goldemberg, rector of the University of São Paulo and a prominent nuclear physicist.

He and other scientists have denounced as irresponsible the doctors in the city of Goiânia who left the irradiation machine in a clinic that they were vacating.

Scavengers sold the machine to a scrap metal dealer, who opened it Sept. 24. The capsule containing the cesium 137 was opened, and the phosphorescent powder was passed around among friends and family of the junk dealer.

But scientists have most bitterly criticized the Commission for Nuclear Energy, the body in charge of licensing and monitoring all of Brazil's sources of radioactivity.

The Goiânia incident and several other problems that have occurred since then, Mr. Goldemberg said, prove that "the commission is incapable of carrying out its task."

Brazilian and foreign radiation specialists have also said that the Goiânia incident demonstrated that the authorities were ill-prepared for any accident involving the release of radioactivity.

They have noted that technicians measuring contamination ran serious risks when they worked with bare hands and faces and wore only baseball caps and ordinary overalls and shoes rather than protective gear.

"It would be funny if this was not such a tragic case," one physicist said.

The spilled cesium 137 came in a compressed form, from which dust particles spread as people handled it. Contaminated people, cars and animals spread it further around the city.

The Goiânia accident has served to dampen the excitement stirred only last month with the announcement that Brazil had joined the small number of nations that have the ability to enrich uranium, a crucial step not only toward building an atomic bomb but also toward developing an independent nuclear energy industry.

Haiti Killing Called Election Intimidation

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Election officials and other political leaders say they believe the killing Tuesday of a presidential candidate was part of a plan by loyalists of the deposed Duvalier regime to intimidate candidates and voters.

They said Tuesday that the killing of the candidate, Yves Volé, on the grounds of police headquarters, as he was talking to journalists, came after weeks of nighttime shooting incidents followed by discoveries of bodies in the streets.

In early August, Louis-Eugène Athis, the leader of a moderate political party who some say planned to become a presidential candidate, was hacked to death by peasants at a rally.

"These are not spontaneous gestures," said the Reverend Alain Rocoout, treasurer of Haiti's electoral council, which has responsibility for conducting the presidential elections scheduled for Nov. 29. "They are intended to create a situation where people will be

afraid to register and go to the polls."

Mr. Rocoout and other Haitian leaders said they did not believe the killing or other terror incidents had been authorized by the heads of the provisional government, dominated by the army, that has been administering Haiti since the Duvalier dictatorship collapsed.

They said they believed that a campaign to curtail participation in the elections and perhaps to force their indefinite postponement was being waged by people who remained committed to the dictatorial practices started by François Duvalier nearly 30 years ago and continued by his son, Jean-Claude, until his flight into exile in France in February 1986. Many of these people, they said, are members of Haiti's security forces.

Mr. Rocoout, who also is the chairman of the Methodist church in Haiti, said it was clear to him, after listening to radio reports of journalists who witnessed the shooting that "this was a murder done by members of the police in civilian clothes."

Leslie Manigat, a former political science professor who spent years in exile and is regarded as one of the leading presidential candidates, he thought the killing of Mr. Volé would have an impact on the elections, but that they would be held.

Bush Says He Can Laugh, Sometimes, at Cartoon Gibes

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Vice President George Bush says he first wanted to "kick the hell" out of Garry Trudeau, who has portrayed him as a weak politician, but he has since met with the cartoonist and now "can laugh at some of his stuff."

In an interview published Thursday in the Atlanta Constitution, Mr. Bush spoke about his image and the way he has been portrayed in Mr. Trudeau's "Doonesbury" cartoon strip since he was shown playing his "manhood in a blind trust" in order to be President Ronald Reagan's loyal running mate in the 1984 election.

"My first reaction was anger, testiness, getting upset," Mr. Bush told the newspaper. "I thought, what the hell? Who is this, you know, elitist... who never ran for sheriff, never taken his case to the people? Who is this little guy that comes out of some of the same background as me? So I had that personal feeling that I wanted to go up and kick the hell out of him, frankly."

But Mr. Bush said "there's been an evolution" in his attitude toward the cartoonist — after three years and a drink with Mr. Trudeau.



George Bush, as satirized by Garry Trudeau.

"Now I smile and say, 'Hey, la man do his thing.'" Mr. Bush said. "I literally can laugh at some of his stuff."

The vice president has recently emphasized his war record, business success and accomplishments in government, including a one-year stint as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in an effort to dispel the notion fostered in "Doonesbury."

"I never used to discuss being in the service, but when I take a shot like that, I say, 'Hey, go talk to the guys I flew in combat with,'" he said.

Cambodia Occupation Decried at UN

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has overwhelmingly adopted a resolution that decries the Soviet-backed Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and demands Vietnam's withdrawal.

The resolution has been adopted annually by the assembly since 1979. But the vote of 117-21 on Wednesday was the widest ever to support the measure, despite a major effort by the Soviet Union and Vietnam to divert criticism.

Moscow and Hanoi participated in debate on the resolution this year for the first time since 1983.

Also, in recent weeks, Vietnam announced several diplomatic initiatives, including support for informal talks with factions of the Cambodian opposition and an offer to give Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, a post in the Cambodian government.

Scores of speakers criticized the Soviets and the Vietnamese for offering what the American chief delegate, Vernon A. Walters, called the "image of flexibility."

The Soviet delegate, Alexander M. Belonogov, praised what he called the "political wisdom" of nations opposed to the Vietnamese occupation and those that support

talks among Cambodian factions.

Hanoi Criticizes Vote

Vietnam denounced the resolution Thursday, saying that it disregarded "morality and reality" and that the Cambodian problem "will be solved under the UN framework." United Press International reported from Bangkok, where the agency monitored a Radio Hanoi broadcast.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted as having said that a withdrawal scheduled for November would cut the number of Vietnamese troops to half their original number, with the rest to be withdrawn through 1990.

OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES

LONDON, OCTOBER 22-23, 1987

The eighth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 22 and 23 in London.

The conference which has become a major annual event in international energy circles, will feature an outstanding group of worldwide energy and financial experts and government leaders from Europe, the Middle East and the United States. The conference is designed to provide senior executives from the financial and energy sectors with an annual comprehensive update on the world oil market.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

A Unified Stand in the Gulf

What if U.S. forces in the Gulf should come under heavy attack from Iran?

Soviet power, though Moscow seemed as intent as Washington on checking Iranian power.

There was never any question that a U.S. military presence in the Gulf was justified by U.S. interests...

Congress' Bad Investment

The U.S. Congress suffers occasional attacks of anxiety over the foreign investments pouring into the country...

Although Japanese investment in the United States is growing, most of the long-term investment — the kind that means control of companies and property — is still coming from Western Europe.

Will the Gold Chart Sell?

James Baker, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury, put a flutter in the hearts of the gold bugs a couple of weeks ago...

and that's extremely popular. Japan has been moving to accelerate growth moderately, but Germany remains adamant.

Other Comment

Reagan Right on Mozambique

President Reagan has renewed the U.S. commitment of help for Mozambique during a visit to Washington by Joaquim Chissano, president of the troubled southern African nation.

Tobacco Maker's Bad Timing

Lorillard Inc. is putting a new cigarette on the market, named after a motorcycle: Harley-Davidson.

A Moscow Editor Takes on the Komsomol

By Anatoli Ivanovich Strel'yany

MOSCOW — Novy Mir is in conflict with its correspondents. Everybody who writes to Novy Mir thinks that he ought to be published.

This is an excerpt from an address that Mr. Strel'yany, a prominent Soviet prose writer, published in the editorial board of the literary monthly magazine Novy Mir.

The complete absence of citizens' rights in past years led to a fall in the level of culture. People try to take everything by storm: buses, stores, jobs, graduate studentships.

office is swamped with literary works about important problems. But the public demands explanations of why we don't print this or that.

You can understand these people: In conditions of non-democracy a person has nowhere to turn. A young fellow recently came running to me with seven lines about the deterioration of schools and 300 signatures.

Why We're Shouting at Mr. Reagan

By Bill Plante

WASHINGTON — Why do grown men and women shout at the president of the United States almost every day?

A woman from Pennsylvania, who wrote me to say, "Don't forget, you are invited into the president's home each day, you should behave like a guest."

So it was that at a recent occasion in the Rose Garden, one of the guests, a teacher, informed me that I had ruined his enjoyment of the event by shouting at the president questions about the Bork nomination.



'Good dog'

vice the inner circle that their president's tendency to shoot from the hip was a problem. Since they couldn't keep him from coming to us, they seized on the next-best solution: they kept us from coming to him.

Indeed, the demand for a respect bordering on reverence appears frequently in mail from viewers. But although the White House is certainly an important national symbol, it is not a sanctuary.

It may be difficult to remember that it hasn't always been this way. Jimmy Carter talked to reporters, and TV cameras, four and five times a day, at least until the last grim months of his hostage crisis and defeat.

... Few Questions, Those Painless

RONALD Reagan has given just 14 interviews in 1987, including sessions with magazine reporters, foreign journalists and one pool of White House reporters last spring.

The Warring Over the War Powers Act

By J. Brian Atwood

WASHINGTON — There is a lot of hand-wringing here over the ineffectiveness of the War Powers Act in the Gulf conflict.

made up of the leaders of both houses and the chairman and ranking members of the foreign affairs, armed services and intelligence committees.

the greatest danger to perestroika [restructuring]. If we do not overcome gradually it will bring down both Gorbachev and perestroika.

A Dole-Dole Dilemma for Republicans

By Tom Wicker

ROCHESTER, Vermont — Senator Bob Dole, the Republican from Kansas, appeared in his primary state this week and faced up to one of the most interesting questions of the campaign: What about a Dole-Dole ticket next year?

"Elizabeth is a great resource," the Senate minority leader told The Burlington Free Press newspaper. (Mrs. Dole recently resigned as secretary of Dole's presidential campaign effort.)

Question from the floor: You think that the press should be independent from party control?

Mr. Strel'yany: Yes. We need a press that is independent of the party bureaucracy and the state apparatus.

From the floor: Do we have organized crime?

Mr. Strel'yany: There is such a problem. It should be written about... Svoboda [freedom] is not a means. Freedom is the goal itself.

From the floor: What do you think of Afanasyev's speech? [Viktor Afanasyev is the editor of the newspaper Pravda, or translated, Truth.]

From the floor: If the press starts giving information on the number of casualties in Afghanistan, then the West and the dushmans [the Soviet term for Afghan resistance fighters] will make use of it.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Imperial Rebel

BERLIN — In court circles there is nothing more important than a rebellion on the part of a future Emperor. This youngster has, now he thinks, reached the period when a boy is disgraced by being tied to a nurse's apron strings.

1912: Greece and Crete

ATHENS — The terms of the speech of M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister,

made, not that the accepted terminology promotes the idea, an even more compelling question is raised. Suppose the senator is defeated for the nomination by Vice President George Bush, who then offers the vice presidential spot on the ticket to Mrs. Dole, one of the most able and experienced women in the Republican Party?

Should she accept? Here we enter uncharted territory, ground upon which the boldest of persons tread at his or her peril.

Political analysts might say yes, seeing a promising party-united effort after a bruising primary and convention battle the victor offers compensation to the wife of the loser in hopes of alleviating the usual factional bitterness. It might be, too, that Mr. Bush could use a little help in the South and among women, not a few of whom grimly recall his description of debating Geraldine Ferraro in 1984.

Mr. Dole may just have less clout than Mrs. Dole.

Mrs. Dole, however, has her own career. Aside from promoting party unity, might she be justified in subordinating other questions to the fact that if a Bush-Dole ticket should win, she would be "only a heartbeat away" from that she might partner vice presidency, as Mr. Bush would have done, into a presidential nomination for herself — most likely the first for any woman — four or eight years hence? She might even reach the ultimate feminist act — running against her husband for the Republican presidential nomination.

All this is probably like shouting down a rain barrel, since Bob Dole doesn't think well of the idea of putting his wife on the ticket with him, and since Elizabeth Dole, having given up a cabinet post to further her husband's prospects, seems unlikely to move to another candidate if he should be defeated.

Nevertheless, if a qualified and politically attractive possibility like Mrs. Dole is to be ruled out of vice presidential consideration because she's married to one of the presidential candidates, the message to women serious about careers in politics will be clear: Don't marry a man who might some day be a presidential candidate. In fact, don't marry a man in politics. Better still, don't marry anybody.

The New York Times.

1937: Jerusalem Curfew
JERUSALEM — Following a series of Arab outrages, including the murder of two British policemen, a curfew was proclaimed in Jerusalem today, while all Arabs are being searched for arms and suspects are being sent to concentration camps.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

Handwritten signature: J. Brian Atwood

OPINION

Deporting Margaret Randall: Small Minds Busily at Work

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The Reagan administration has taken an important step to bring U.S. law into line with the nation's professions of faith in freedom. It has recommended dropping from immigration laws the sections that exclude aliens because of their beliefs or writings.

because her son applied on her behalf. The immigration judge who heard her case, Martin F. Spiegel, found Ms. Randall fully qualified to stay in the United States except for one thing: her writings. He held that she had run afoul of a clause in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952 barring aliens who write or publish material advocating "the economic, international and governmental doctrines of world communism."



Sri Lankans' Daily Rice Has A Bad Habit of Biting Back

By T. Sabaratnam

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A molar chipped as I began chewing the rice I was eating for lunch. I didn't grimace or make a protest. I swiftly swallowed the bit of tooth with the stone that had caused it, wearing a broad grin, as we Sri Lankans do. An intermezzo war, although the most serious, is not my Indian Ocean island's only painful problem.

MEANWHILE

2,500-year-old rice-eating culture. We perform it almost like a ritual, some once a day at lunch, many twice at lunch and dinner and a few, in the villages, at breakfast, lunch and dinner.

"The rumor is that stone musing is a big business," a trade ministry official says. No one has yet conducted an investigation. The gentle action taken by Trade Minister M.S. Amarasiri following a newspaper expose, which was to order millers to print their names and addresses on rice bags, invariably has failed.

have written volumes on that question, and they often disagree on the definition. To put immigration officials in the position of applying such concepts goes against our whole idea of freedom.

Abraham Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, made it known in June that the administration felt the time had come for repeal of the McCarran-Walter ideological clauses. They have proved increasingly embarrassing as well-known authors and others have been kept from even visiting the United States.

"It's an anachronism to say that just because someone held some particular political view at some point in his life he should be denied immigration."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Philippine Land Reform

In his opinion column of Sept. 14-15, Stephen W. Bosworth, the former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, addressed the lack of military stability in the Philippines and the question of whether President Corason Aquino, in spite of these difficulties, is tough enough to get the job done and to continue toward social and economic recovery.

Don't Forget the Tibetans

In "Anti-Chinese Protest Reported in Tibet" (Oct. 1), I was amazed to read that the Xinhua press agency had reported on "Tibetan monks seeking independence" (only monks?), that protesters carried "a flag... a religious icon of the Tibetans" (it is their national flag), and that the demonstration involved "21 priests and five other people" (Reuters, Die Welt, Swiss television all spoke of about 10,000 people demonstrating in the streets of Lhasa, whose Tibetan population is about 50,000).

Freedom's Indivisibility

Regarding "Democracy's Model, Not Its Enforcer" (Sept. 29): There is quite a lot of truth in Tom Wicker's clever arguments, but there really is nothing to the principle of "indivisibility of freedom." Does Mr. Wicker truly agree with accepting, in the name of sovereignty, a butcher like Idi Amin

The Best of Literary Brats

Regarding the feature "Literary Brat Pack: Young, Brash, Rich" (Sept. 20): You do your readers a disservice in your article on the contemporary literary scene by omitting the most notable New York writer to appear in the last decade, Madison Smartt Bell. In both his mastery of his craft and the complexity of his material, he stands well ahead

Are There Dissatisfied Men?

A propos James Barron's report, "Study Finds Women Aren't Satisfied" (Oct. 3), one question: Are men? E. CURTIS, Bandon, France.

MEANWHILE

The stone content in home-cooked rice is low, he says, because of the 10- to 15-minute struggle housewives daily wage in washing the rice and separating the stones. Their patience and industry are admirable," the doctor says.

The traditional method was to soak the grain, in its husk, in brick tanks of fresh water for one to two days, changing the water every 10 to 12 hours. The flavors associated with parboiled rice are caused by the yeast and bacteria that multiply during soaking.

Advertisement for TWA featuring the Liberty Bell and text: 'THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES THE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION OF TWA TO THE PARIS LIBERTY FLAME APPEAL'

Centennial Drive Peaks at Versailles advertisement featuring a photo of Joe M. Rodgers and text: 'NOTES ON A CENTURY Centennial Drive Peaks at Versailles'

A Dole-Dole Dilemma for Republicans

South Africa to Maintain Emergency Rule

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — The minister for law and order, Adrian Vlok, says that while the 16-month state of emergency has succeeded in cooling the revolutionary climate in South Africa, it will have to remain in force for the foreseeable future.

Mr. Vlok said that before seriously considering lifting the emergency, the government would have to finish addressing the black majority's demands for upgrading their living conditions and make significant progress in power-sharing negotiations.

"We would like to lift the emergency, but it would be irresponsible if we don't once again have stable communities and if we don't accomplish our three main goals," Mr. Vlok said in an interview this week with Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post.

Those goals, Mr. Vlok said, are: imposing security measures to bring short-term stability to black townships; upgrading living conditions for blacks, and finding a political solution that will give blacks a role in governing the country.

He acknowledged that achieving

these goals would take time, although he offered no timetable.

Mr. Vlok said the government would pay particular attention to further dismantling the "alternative governmental structures" that radical blacks established in the townships as unrest peaked in the two years before the emergency was imposed on June 12, 1986.

He said the alternative structures — including "people's courts," protest education, street committees and para-police groups formed by young "comrades" — had been weakened by the emergency, but not eliminated.

These governments within the government pose the most serious threat to law and order in South Africa and could become the object of official banning, Mr. Vlok said.

At present, under the Internal Security Act, the government can detain without charges the leaders of the alternative structures, but cannot officially ban the existence of the parallel institutions.

Mr. Vlok said the radicals tried to create an alternative system to the police and the courts and instructed people not to report crimes to the police. "This is why

we say a revolutionary climate still exists," he said.

He said that an earlier state of emergency, imposed in selected areas of South Africa from July 1985 to March 1986, had been lifted with the expectation that a return to normal conditions would encourage moderate black leaders to negotiate peaceful change. But he added: "People did not come forward and the unrest got worse. We cannot make the same mistake."

Mr. Vlok said the government was watching a treason trial in Johannesburg in which several residents of the black township of Alexandra are accused of having set up alternative government structures, allegedly to undermine the elected township council and foment unrest.

Calling the outcome potentially a "landmark verdict," Mr. Vlok said, "If they are found guilty, it will be easier for us to arrest these kind of people."

Mr. Vlok also said the government was paying close attention to the National Education Crisis Committee, which last year was active in establishing "people's education" in the townships as an alternative to the state education system.

The pacification of black townships by upgrading services and facilities, coupled with better education and more job opportunities, would have to be developed more before a return to normal law can be considered, Mr. Vlok said.

"It depends how long this will take before we can lift the emergency," he added.

2 U.S. Pilots Cite Airline Pressures to Ignore Safety

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Two Eastern Airlines pilots told Congress on Thursday that the airline had repeatedly forced them and others to fly unsafe planes, with one saying his "nerves are shaken" by management's attitude toward safety.

An Eastern official, however, said the airline would never cooperate with a pilot to use an aircraft with a problem, and blamed the complaints on a labor-management dispute.

Eastern and its unionized pilots have had bitter relations since shortly after Texas Air Corp. took it over in February 1986.

The pilots, James R. Sexton and Donald McCure, told the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee that they believed the pressure they have felt comes from a desire by Eastern management to cut costs and increase profits.

Mr. McCure, an Eastern pilot for 23 years, said he was removed from flight on May 10 "for refusing to fly an aircraft with one of its navigation systems inoperative." He added: "I was sent home, leaving 149 passengers and six crew members on the aircraft. The next captain also refused to fly the same aircraft." The plane was finally fixed before taking off, he said.

Mr. Sexton said that on Sept. 6 he was taxiing a plane for takeoff from LaGuardia Airport in New York when the flight crew decided to return to the gate for repairs because of a suspected problem with a hydraulic pump.

Later in that week, he said, after experiencing similar flight control problems, the airline "went to great lengths to attempt to convince us that all was normal and it was our method of checking the flight controls that was improper."

Mr. Sexton said he was then told by management that his name has been "red flagged" and if you cause any more flight delays due to improper control checks we're going to call you in. You just lucked out that you discovered a bad pump."

"As a professional aviator, my nerves are shaken by the present approach which Eastern Airlines management is demonstrating toward air safety," Mr. Sexton said.

Henry A. Duffy, president of the 40,000-member Air Line Pilots Association and a Delta Airlines pilot, said that competitive pressures throughout the airline industry have led to efforts to slash maintenance expenses.

"Willful violations by unscrupulous carriers do appear to be on the rise," Mr. Duffy said.

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, the committee chairman, said after the pilots testified, "The bottom line is what they're doing is sacrificing safety for profits."

The head of the Federal Aviation Administration, Allan McArdor, who attended the hearing, said afterward that his agency receives "a lot" of complaints from pilots who contend that they are being forced to fly planes that should be grounded. He said complaints often are sparked by labor disputes but also reflect pressures management puts on aircraft maintenance.

(AP, UPI)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Anti-Violence Oath For Ulster Candidates

Future candidates in local elections in Northern Ireland may have to renounce under oath all support for paramilitary organizations. The oath would require candidates to "declare and undertake that if elected, I will neither support or assist the activities of any organization proscribed by law in Northern Ireland."

Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, Tom King, said the draft proposal was meant for both sides in the sectarian fighting in Ulster. The British press said the proposal aimed to curb Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, Sinn Fein, which maintains that the IRA has the right to engage in armed conflict, has held 59 of the 566 council seats in the British-ruled province since 1985.

Both Roman Catholic and Protestant parties have criticized the proposal, but for different reasons. The moderate Social Democratic and Labor Party said it would give Sinn Fein undesired publicity. But the Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said the proposal did not go far enough because it did not outlaw Sinn Fein. Sinn Fein said that "the British used to complain we used bullets instead of the ballot box, but once we started winning elections, they want to change to rules and stop us running or talking our seats."

Enthanasia for Young Divides the Dutch

Despite broad support for mercy killing in the Netherlands, the debate has flared up again following revelations by Dr. Tom Volite, a cancer specialist. The doctor said he gave lethal pills to terminally ill adolescents, aged 15 to 17, who said they wanted to die.

Dr. Volite, who works at Emma Children's Hospital in Amsterdam, said that since 1980 he had given powerful sedatives to about six terminally ill teenagers a year, at their request upon leaving the hospital.

The minister of public health, Eelco Brinkman, saying he was "shocked," has ordered an investigation. The Dutch Royal Medical Association criticized Dr. Volite because he had not been present when his patients died and had not always obtained the consent of their parents. But advocates of euthanasia said that terminally ill teenagers, like adults, should have the right to commit suicide. Several parents of adolescents whom Dr. Volite helped die have publicly defended him.

Although mercy killing is illegal in the Netherlands, doctors who practice it are seldom prosecuted. Doctors acknowledge helping more than 5,000 patients die each year. The Dutch government is considering legislation to regulate euthanasia.

Around Europe

Twenty-six percent of Finnish men say they are sexually harassed by women at work, according to Elena Haavio-Mannila, a sociologist and co-author of "Sexual Harassment in the Workplace," a survey by the Finnish Council for Equality to be published this fall. The harassment, which occurs mostly in female-dominated sectors such as catering or nursing, ranges from pressure for sexual acts to pinching, suggestive looks and gestures, telephone calls and sexual jokes. Men under 30 are twice as likely to be harassed as those over 40. Thirty-four percent of the women questioned said they were sexually harassed by male colleagues.

— SYTSKE LOOIJEN



Dr. Tom Volite

for interviews with Mrs. Brundland concern the same subject — the women in her government — and the film is meant to reduce the number of television crews posing the same questions, a spokeswoman said. Eight cabinet members of her Labor cabinet are women. The video, distributed free to foreign reporters, will show Mrs. Brundland, 48, at work and at home.

In an attempt to reduce acid rain, Britain is to build the world's largest sulfur dioxide extraction plant at the Drax power station in Yorkshire. The Central Electricity Generating Board, Britain's major power utility, plans to spend £600 million (\$960 million) to fit the 4,000-megawatt Drax plant and another power plant, the 2,000-megawatt Fiddler's Ferry in Cheshire, with special equipment to extract sulfur from the flue gases. The new measures are expected to reduce by 15 percent the country's sulfur dioxide emissions, which have been blamed for much of the acid rain in Western Europe. The two coal-fueled plants where the special equipment is to be installed produce 15 percent of Britain's electricity. The first desulfurization plant will start working in 1993, and the program will be fully operational by 1997.

RULES: South Africa Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

stationary to promote banned organizations.

Class boycotts have closed a number of black universities for weeks at a time during the last three years. White universities, most notably the University of Cape Town and the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, have been disrupted by anti-government demonstrations.

However, campus protest in South Africa is a sporadic and relatively low-key phenomenon, limited mainly to the English-speaking universities.

Protests were the subject of national debate in August after attacks by militant students on prominent politicians on the Cape Town and Witwatersrand campuses.

Among those prevented from speaking by mostly-black demonstrators were Denis Worrall, the former South African ambassador to Britain; Helen Suzman, a veteran anti-apartheid activist and opposition member of Parliament; Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a moderate Zulu leader, and Concor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish diplomat and liberal philosopher.

Following these incidents, which were widely criticized by liberal as well as conservative whites, the government said that subsidy conditions were necessary to protect freedom of speech.

The vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Stuart Saunders, said Thursday that university lawyers would be consulted about the possibility of a court challenge to the new measures.

Mr. Saunders said in a statement issued in anticipation of the measures that it was "fundamentally wrong and counterproductive" to place conditions on state funding of higher education.

Mr. de Klerk said Thursday night, "Our aim is not to encroach upon the autonomy of the universities," adding that the measures would not "substantially" affect "the academic freedom" of students and staff.

PEACE: Arias Urges Cease-Fire Talks With Contras

(Continued from Page 1)

doesn't happen, we will not be on the road to the peace and democracy that we all want for Central America."

Mr. Arias said that if the Sandinists did not reach an agreement with senior contras, the peace accord would be in danger of failure.

Last week, the Sandinists unilaterally decreed a cease-fire in three remote combat zones, and on Tuesday they added a fourth. Mr. Arias said such decrees were no substitute for a cease-fire agreed upon by both sides.

He also criticized the new Sandinist policy of seeking talks with individual rebel squad leaders, instead of with the top leadership.

The questions of amnesty, and negotiation with the contras, have emerged as two of the key matters to be resolved in Nicaragua as the Nov. 7 deadline approaches.

Among the reasons Nicaragua has strongly supported the accord is that it requires every country in the region to forbid the use of its



A HEROINE'S WELCOME — Ida Nudel, a Soviet economist, flanked Thursday by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, left, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel upon arriving in Tel Aviv after a 16-year battle to emigrate. Miss Nudel, 56, whose activism made her a symbol of the plight of Soviet Jews, became a citizen at the airport.

territory by guerrillas fighting to overthrow nearby governments. If Honduras complies with this provision, it will have to expel the contras, who have bases in Honduras and whose war is largely directed from there. Plans that fly into Nicaragua at night to drop supplies to contras take off from Honduras.

But Mr. Arias said Honduras could not be expected to close contras bases and ban clandestine supply flights if the Sandinists do not negotiate a cease-fire with the contras and issue a broad amnesty.

"To a great extent, what Honduras has to do with respect to the contras in its territory will depend on a negotiated cease-fire in Nicaragua," he said. "Nicaragua will decide what to do with the contras, and then we will know what Honduras must do."

The accord also requires complete press freedom in each Central American country, and this month the Sandinists allowed the reopening of an opposition newspaper and a radio station they had shut

Widening Split in Opposition Disillusions South Koreans

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — A widening split in the opposition has embittered many South Koreans, who say they resent what they regard as potentially ruinous intransigence by opposition leaders who have failed to agree on a single presidential candidate.

Interviews in recent weeks with many uncommitted voters disclosed that because of this disillusionment with the two political leaders of the opposition — Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam — many Koreans may turn their backs on the opposition in the presidential election and support a government they do not especially like. The election is due by late December.

Typical of these people was a physician who told a friend that he had thought of voting for Kim Dae Jung, who, on Wednesday, once again delayed a formal declaration of candidacy but who has made clear he is in the race.

But the physician said he was fed up with Kim Dae Jung's squabbling with Kim Young Sam and with the insistence of both men on running even if it divides the opposition vote. He just may support the ruling party candidate, Roh Tae Woo, as a stabilizing force, he said.

He is not alone in his irritation, especially among middle-class Koreans — businessmen, journalists, professors and others whom Koreans broadly describe as intellectuals.

"There are people who feel more and more disgusted," said Lee Shin Bom, an anti-government activist who returned recently from political exile in the United States. "I had lunch with two people who asked me why they were out there demonstrating last June. It was for democracy, they said, not to elect either of these guys president."

Prospects are basically for a four-way race. Mr. Roh represents the military-installed government, the two Kims for the mainstream opposition, and a third Kim, Kim Jong Pil, harkens back to a previous military regime, that of the late President Park Chung Hee. While Kim Jong Pil is given no chance of winning, he could take votes from Mr. Roh and tip the balance. Two or three candidates from insignificant parties are also likely.

Supporters of the two mainstream Kims fear that their divisions and the refusal of either man to back down will make it easier for

SOVIET: A Shift on Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, for years a critic of Moscow's human rights record, said he was amazed by what he saw as Mr. Zagladin's sincerity.

"Soviet officials could not have spoken like this in Stalin's time," he said. His remarks were heard in Russian translation in Moscow.

Under Article 70, many dissenters served long sentences in prison or labor camps. The article provides for up to 10 years in prison and a possible five more years in internal exile. Offenders under Article 190 can be imprisoned for three years but have often been re-arrested at the end of their terms.

On the program, Mr. Zagladin said the problem of what in the West were described as political prisoners "practically no longer exists" and that fewer than 20 people were imprisoned under article 70. He said there was "practically no one left" in prison under Article 190.

Mrs. Bonner said she believed there were about 400 people still held under Article 70, Article 190 and under the religious articles of the code.

SHULTZ: U.S.-Soviet Treaty 'Isn't Buttoned Up Yet'

(Continued from Page 1)

missiles until the West German Pershing were eliminated. Soviet Embassy officials put it another way, saying that the German missiles had to be subjected to the same timetable for elimination that would apply to the U.S. weapons.

U.S. officials said that they did not consider this a serious obstacle, seeing it as typical of the Soviet technique of adding demands in the final stages of a negotiation, demands which are then withdrawn to create an image of flexibility.

Other issues remaining in talks on the treaty, which is to eliminate Soviet and U.S. missiles with ranges of 300 to 3,000 miles (500 to 5,000 kilometers), include setting a schedule for dismantling the weapons and agreeing on the details of verifying compliance. These matters are being dealt with as negotiations in Geneva work on the specific language of the treaty text.

Mr. Shultz was also skeptical of the Soviet proposal that experts from the two sides meet to discuss what objects should be allowed to be launched into space.

Moscow has suggested such talks as one way to overcome differences on what limits should be placed on the testing of space-based anti-missile systems. Paul H. Nitze, the senior arms control adviser to Mr. Shultz, has recommended that the United States agree to such talks.

But Mr. Shultz suggested that the Soviet proposal would not be "readily verifiable." He added that such talks might also be risky because the United States might agree to limits now that would later be found to be overly restrictive for future space research.

Commonwealth Split

A high-level panel struggled Thursday behind the scenes of the Commonwealth conference in Vancouver, British Columbia, after differences on how to speed racial reform in South Africa divided the group, Reuters reported.

On the third day of the meeting of Commonwealth heads of state, the 49-member body focused on Third World debt and the trade protectionism that some nations believe has kept the economies of the developing world impoverished.

But the South African question, which has isolated Britain from its former colonies over the imposition of economic sanctions, was certain to generate more debate before the meeting ends Saturday.

The deep division between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and other Commonwealth leaders was highlighted again during a closed session Wednesday.

GULF: Iranian Missile Hits an American-Owned Tanker in Kuwaiti Waters

(Continued from Page 1)

ing harmlessly on a beach by an oil refinery complex near where Thursday's missile struck.

Iran did not publicly acknowledge launching the latest attack, but it gave extensive coverage on state-run television to film footage of the blazing tanker released by Kuwait's Information Ministry.

U.S. officials, who detected Silkworm batteries overlooking the Strait of Hormuz last year, made it clear to Iran that even the activation of the Silkworms radar control devices would be considered a hostile act against U.S. forces nearby.

Last month, U.S. military forces attacked an Iranian mine-laying vessel, the Iran Ajr, sailing large contact mines in an anchorage used by U.S. ships off Bahrain. U.S. officials justified the attack by saying that Iran had committed a hostile act that put in jeopardy U.S.-flag vessels that either anchored or passed through the anchorage.

The Sangan's nominal corporate owner, OMU Sangan Transport Inc. of Monrovia, Liberia, is listed by Lloyd's of London as a subsidiary of Ogden Marine International Corp. of New York.

Ogden is a major U.S. independent shipping concern operating 24 tankers worldwide on charters to oil companies and national governments, according to shipping industry sources.

An Ogden vice president, Peter Long, reached in New York by telephone said, "I would characterize the damage as serious," but he added that none of the crew was injured by the explosion and fire, which took five hours to extinguish as flaming crude oil flowed out of a ruptured forward tankage area.

■ U.S. Report on the Stark

The U.S. frigate Stark was saved from sinking after an Iraqi missile attack in May thanks to crew training and simple luck, particularly since the ship's design limited its fire-fighting equipment, the navy said Thursday in Washington.

The Stark crew initially faced the threat of "mass detonation of the forward missile magazine," the report disclosed, according to The Associated Press.

At the same time, the sailors were grappling with a fire that was, unique in U.S. Navy experience, a fire so hot that, instead of spreading horizontally, spread vertically by heating equipment on the deck above to the flash point of ignition, the report added.

"The severe displacement limit

Moscow to Pay UN Assessment, Showing Up U.S.

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union announced Thursday that it would pay its outstanding debt to the United Nations and denounced cuts in U.S. contributions as lacking "realism and responsibility."

Diplomats saw the move as a well-timed slight to the United States, which for the second straight year has drastically cut its contribution to the budget.

A Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vladimir F. Petrovsky, said Moscow made a payment Monday of \$28 million in addition to its 1987 UN assessment, "to cover our debt to the regular budget."

The United States, the largest contributor to the United Nations, is assessed 25 percent of the budget. The Soviet Union contributes 10.2 percent.

UNESCO: Spaniard Is Within Reach of Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

threatened defections by Japan and some Western countries that have made no secret of their exasperation with Mr. M'Bow and his policies. But on its own, it would not be enough to bring back the United States, which left the organization in 1984, or Britain, which quit a year later in protest over what they said is UNESCO's anti-Western bias.

Both have said they want to see genuine reform in the organization, irrespective of who is director-general, before they will consider rejoining. One required reform, according to Laura Genaro, the State Department official in charge of international organizations, is a mechanism whereby major donors would get a bigger voice in the way money is spent.

UNESCO observers say some rightists in the Reagan administration paradoxically are hoping that Mr. M'Bow will be re-elected because this would make it unnecessary to open the question of rejoining.

The main reason for the Soviet Union's apparent conversion appears to be a desire to keep UNESCO alive and the realization that this can only be done with the participation of the United States.

The withdrawal of the United States and Britain cost the organization a third of its contributors' budget, down to \$145 million in 1982, and the fall of the dollar deepened UNESCO's financial crisis. It is expected to finish this year with a budget deficit of \$40 million.

Mr. Mayor, a native of Barcelona who has taught biochemistry at Granada and Madrid universities since 1963, is a smooth and dapper man who served as the Spanish minister of education in 1981 and 1982. He boosted his campaign for the director-general's job by getting 100 scientists and intellectuals, including 11 Nobel prize winners, to sign a petition of support.

His critics say that although he is calling for reform and restructuring of UNESCO, he did little to bring this about during the three years he

UNESCO: Spaniard Is Within Reach of Leadership

served as deputy director-general of the organization, 1978-1981, or the time he spent as a special adviser to Mr. M'Bow, 1983-1984.

The preferred candidate of Western countries when voting began last week was Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, the foreign minister of Pakistan. But he was opposed by Latin American countries, the Soviet Union and several other nations because of his role in a rightist military dictatorship. He dropped out after the second round when it became clear he would never gain the necessary support.

Mr. Mayor then moved forward as the preferred rival to Mr. M'Bow, whom opponents accuse of factionalism, authoritarianism, nepotism and patronage-mongering, but who retained the support of French-African, Arab and other Third World countries.

In a move that dismayed and angered its allies, France shifted its support from Mr. Yaqub Khan to Mr. M'Bow in solidarity with French-speaking African nations.

Japan
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WEEKEND

- Mysterious Bob Dylan
- Cultural 'Global Village'
- Poland's Rock Musicians

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

GENEVA

The Minotaur and Surrealism

Minotaure, the review published in Paris by Albert Skira from 1933 to '39, was a catalyst to artists from Picasso to the Surrealists. The Greek myth — of the Cretan king Minos, the Labyrinth, the Minotaur — half man, half bull. Theseus and Ariadne — and its symbolism inspired artists and writers, especially the Surrealists. In paintings, prints, photographs, collages and other forms, Dali, de Chirico, Man Ray, Magritte, Brassai, Ernst and others reveal forebodings on the eve of World War II. Dali's cover for a 1936 issue even incorporates mushroom-shaped clouds. Works reproduced in the magazine are the basis of this exhibition at the Musée Rath from Oct. 17 to Jan. 31, then at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris from March to May 1988. (Mavis Guinand)

PARIS

25th International Dance Festival

The 25th Paris International Dance Festival opens at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with the Ballet Théâtre Français de Nancy (Oct. 28-Nov. 1) in a program of choreographies by Serge Lifar, comprising "Suite en Blanc," with Patrick Dupond; "Istar," with Isabelle Guérin; "Icare," with sets by Picasso and with Dupond in the title part, and "Phéacé," with Cocteau's sets and costumes and Maria Haydée in the principal role. The London Festival Ballet (Nov. 3-9), which appeared in the second Paris festival in 1964, comes with two programs and with Natalya Makarova and Peter Schaufuss heading the roster of dancers: the first program is John Cranford's three-act "Eugene Onegin"; the second includes Glen Tetley's "Sphinx," Ben Stevenson's "Three Preludes," Kevin Haigen's "Meditation," Christopher Bruce's "Land" and Harald Lander's "Enudes." The Royal Danish Ballet (Nov. 16-18) brings Bournonville's "La Sylphide" and a new ballet by Ib Andersen. Then the Leningrad Kirov Ballet moves into the Palais des Congrès for a long run, from Nov. 17 to Jan. 10.

LONDON

Last World of the Windsor



The last word on, and the last pictures of, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor are lavishly provided by fashion writer Suzy Menkes in her new book, "The Windsor Style," published in Britain by Grifton Books. The author had access to the house in the Bois de Boulogne where the pair spent their last years. The photographs, many previously unpublished, show David and Wallis dancing, gardening, dog-handling, eating, posing and above all wearing — wearing clothes well — age not so well. There are shots of the rooms they used, their jewels and lingerie and menu cards and knickknacks, as if from the interior of some sumptuous funeral-mound. Spooky snaps of closets full of the duke's kilts and sporrans vie with those of the duchess's pumps and handbags. It is a volume full of the trappings and habits of hubris and pathos: Wallis was served as *son aîné* *royale*; her makeup and hair were done every day (she would not appear without). But they treated their dogs like children and each other, often embarrassingly, as mother and son, testament to the pervasive influence of Queen Mary, leading to the duke's dying call for "Mama mama mama mama." This book should sate the greediest appetite for Windsoriana, from the recipe for glazed bacon snacks the duchess liked to serve before dinner, to the niceties of the duke's check suits. Cecil Beaton saw them as perennial dandies; Suzy Menkes shows how two dispossessed people lived out their lives under a fierce and selfish discipline, when style and lapdogs were all that remained.

Japanese Designers in Paris Shows Are Less Ferocious, Still Inventive

by Bernadine Morris

PARIS — Under sudden skies, the French ready to wear showings for spring and summer come alive today with two major collections by Japanese designers. Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garçons and Yohji Yamamoto have displayed continuous growth as designers since they first showed their collections here six years ago. While their clothes would never be

confused with Western classics, they are less ferocious than they were in the beginning and are a constant stimulant to avant-garde designers here and in other fashion centers. They seem fearless and inventive, rare qualities in designers anywhere. Kawakubo is in a whimsical phase, presenting almost romantic clothes in soft silks, with sheer inserts, sequined panels, gracefully full skirts and bare shoulders contributing to her new feminine look. Yamamoto's clothes are more austere, but capelet tops

and tapered pants softened by skirt-like panels cut the severity. A day-long downpour dampened the tents in the courtyard of the Louvre where the shows take place, but they didn't deter the crowds. More than 1,750 journalists have been accredited to cover the shows, including 185 from the United States and one each from Poland, Kuwait and Hungary. Every-one tries to see the important shows. The largest tents hold 1,500. Congestion is inevitable. "Imagine ruffles from Rei Kawakubo," said Corinne Coombe, the Bergdorf Goodman executive after the show. It was not only the ruffles that gave the clothes their fresh look. There were more dresses than usual, some quite closely fitted, long suit jackets designed not to close in front, and panne velvet, in sober shades of aubergine and brown. Shorts and full, ankle length trousers appeared in profusion and nobody thought about the length of skirts.

That is because there was enough going on in the shape of the clothes so the length was unimportant and also because a variety of lengths appeared in each style. Hardly any hemline was cut straight across and even. Everything curved and undulated, moving in dramatic sweeps from side to side. Length alone was irrelevant. The same asymmetric looks lent drama to Yamamoto's styles. Trousers seemed to dominate, but a panel over one leg gave the appearance of a skirt on one side. Colors were sober navy, brown and black, which became more sober when they were combined as in a black satin jumper over a navy T-shirt. But there were occasional whimsical touches, such as buttons used decoratively at the front of suits, large cartwheel hats as big as umbrellas over jumpers and jump suits with white blouses and rounded skirts made of patchwork fabrics.

What comes through in the Japanese collections is a sense of excitement as the designers experiment with new ways to deal with clothes. "It's a new direction and I find it exciting," said Azzedine Alaïa, who took time off from his own collection to see what the Japanese were up to.



Yamamoto trousers and jacket. Left, Comme des Garçons suit.

Proust Mania in French Publishing

by Katherine Knorr

PARIS — Marcel Proust has always been more talked about than read, and the latest reason to talk about this most curious of writers is that his monumental work, "Remembrance of Things Past," has gone out of copyright, spawning new editions, new criticism and the publication of more scribbles found in the closets of his descendants.

The French publishing industry is in the middle of a publicity blitz betting on a Proust boom — with new companies getting into the game and Gallimard, Proust's longtime publisher, putting out a new version of its expensive and apparently no longer anywhere near definitive Pléiade edition. No doubt there will be a Proust boom, in buying if not in reading, but it is unlikely that any new versions of the book will significantly change what the man who is arguably France's greatest 20th-century writer had to say. Even though he died leaving many loose ends, his drift was clear.

"Remembrance" ("A la recherche du temps perdu") is many things: a novel of manners, a careful portrait of a dead society, an excruciating and rather precious examination of obsessive love, an attempt to bring back the exquisite flavor of Proust's sensitive childhood, an analysis of the artistic temperament and a very cogent look at historical movements that swept through the French bourgeoisie and aristocracy — and eventually everybody — at the beginning of this century. It is a painting, a series of paintings of extraordinary proportions with a huge cast of characters who seem to live in vastly different worlds until they come together in one last fresco, just as the narrator finds that his vocation is to write it all down — to recapture Time.

"Remembrance" opens with the narrator's childhood, his illnesses, his obsessive love for his mother, and introduces many of the important characters through the eyes of a child who sees them as magnificent figures from fairy tales and distant history. It follows Marcel through his teens and young adulthood, as he slowly makes his way into the also magnificent, but more mundane, worlds that these creatures inhabit — mainly Paris salons and the most elegant Normandy coast resort. It follows them through marriages and deaths, social victories and reverses, and eventually, after an unspecified number of years during which Marcel has disappeared because of ill health, finds them all again in one grand salon where, somehow, no one is any longer who he should be or where he should be — where the carnival masks have all changed faces. The young seem to be their parents, the old are unrecognizable and Marcel is no longer a child or a young man but an aging gentleman to be treated with respect.



From left to right, Nadar's pictures of Charles Haas, one of the models for Swann; the Comtesse de Greffulhe; and Proust as a child.

If Proust is often difficult to read, it is first because he wrote long — really long. Had he lived longer — he died in 1922 at the age of 51 — he would have written longer. (His method is well-known: Not only did he rewrite endlessly, but he kept on adding to the work, making it denser and more detailed, with little pieces of paper that he folded up like accordions into his writing notebooks. These papers are still being found, and not all are legible. He drove proofreaders mad.)

THE other great difficulty with Proust is that he — and therefore Marcel — had such a refined, not to say sick, approach to friendship and to love that it is often difficult to take in the minutiae of the suffering — so often like the intense and detailed self-consciousness that only teenagers can feel. (Suffering indeed was the basis of his work, and he believed it was a necessary precondition to any great work: "The happy years are lost years, we wait for suffering to begin to work.") And yet the book is brilliant — brilliant in looking at how people deceive themselves and others, brilliant at watching the small and large evil that they inflict on one another as they march on through their unobserved and unexamined but nevertheless complicated lives. And brilliant finally in showing the decline and fall of a rigid salon society in which each player knew his rank and in which it seemed that the stars in the firmament would never fall to earth. They did, of course — this society was shattered by World War I, but Proust

clearly shows that it was destroyed before the war, by the Dreyfus affair.

Proust was born in 1871 into a rich family; his mother inherited a great deal and his father was an eminent professor of medicine. Early on he was sickly, and emotionally very dependent on his grandmother and mother — who were devoted to each other and to him. He was born sad, and he had a peculiar eye for the significant detail that turns nostalgia into despair. He was also, in his dependency, a tyrant, needing to sequester what he loved — whether his mother or his lovers.

In 1889 he volunteered for a year's military service, and he always had a strong interest in military strategy (indeed, passages of "Remembrance" have to do with theories of battle). With an inde-

pendent income, an interest in the arts and a strong streak of dilettantism, he moved into salons and got to know some of the more brilliant people of the time. But "Remembrance" is not strictly autobiographical — Marcel Proust did not live what his narrator lived. Marcel Proust was never to become as accepted in this society as his narrator did. Like so much semi-autobiographical writing, "A la recherche" shows a strong dose of wishful thinking.

THE two things that most influenced Proust's life and therefore his work — because more than for most writers the two are inseparable — were his Jewishness (through his mother) and his homosexuality. He was fascinated by women, but, as he told André Gide, he loved women only

spiritually and never found love except with men.

While homosexuality and Jewishness are buttresses in the cathedral-like structure of his work, Proust distanced his narrator from both themes. The great love of Proust's life, Alfred Agostinelli, at one time his chauffeur and secretary, was translated into the woman who shatters the narrator Marcel's life — Albertine. And while Marcel observes with explicit and sometimes tedious detail the doings of homosexuals, male and female, he himself is not homosexual — though he is very attractive to men.

Proust's women are a mixed lot. He is brilliant at drawing aristocratic women and cocottes, admiring them but never missing what is low and mean and calculating, or simply mediocre. The only women who fail in his book are those who

aren't women at all, notably Albertine.

At the same time, his narrator is not Jewish, but several characters in the book are, and Proust seems to have split up his own problems with his Jewishness by having one character — Charles Swann, who is the mirror of the narrator, living what he has lived a generation before — be the refined, assimilated, indeed converted Jew, member of the Jockey Club and friend of the Prince of Wales — and another Jewish character, Bloch, be a rude and unpleasant arriviste.

All of them will be deeply affected by the Dreyfus affair (Proust himself was a staunch Dreyfusard). The Swann of "Swann in Love" will be ruined in society, not only by his unfortunate love for the

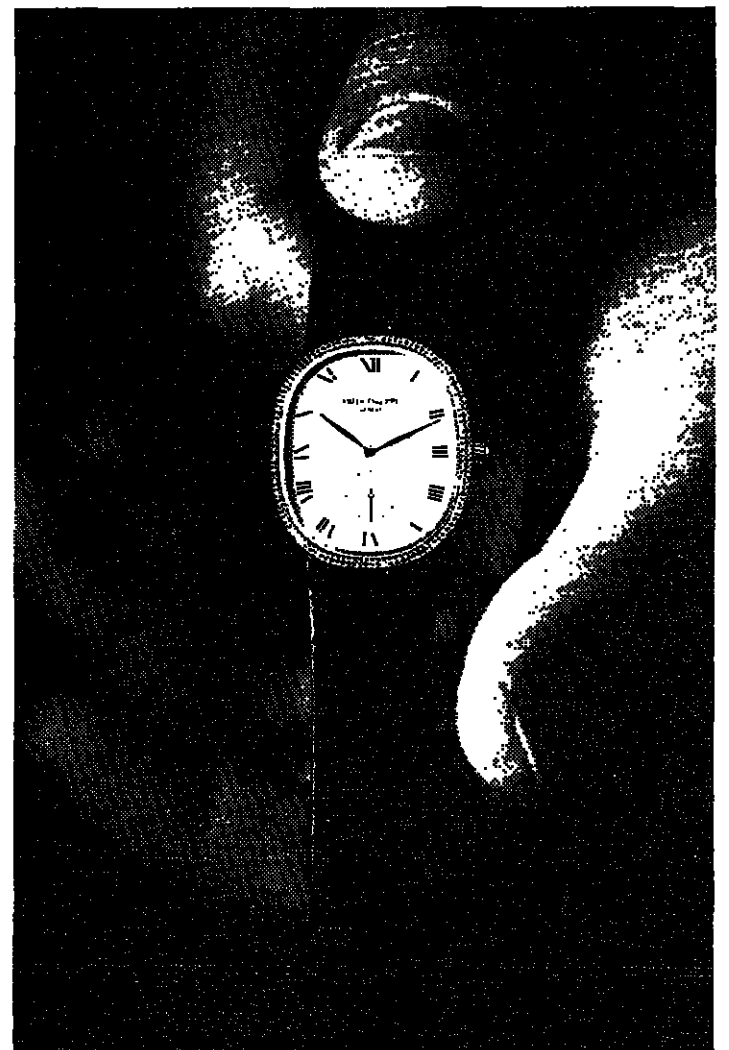
Continued on page 9

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The Cultural 'Global Village'

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — Twenty years after Marshall McLuhan's heyday, and a decade after he might have seemed past, what he said seems to have come incontrovertibly true. We really do live now in a "global village" where nearly everyone — or at least the more sensitive among us, meaning our artists — is affected by everyone else. It is increasingly difficult today for a Western artist, who once might have stayed safely within the course of his own culture's evolution, to remain apart from the traditions of other cultures. This is the era of international artistic cross-fertilization, and Peter Brook's "Mahabharata" has just opened in Brooklyn, as if to prove the point.

The centerpiece of this year's Next Wave Festival of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, "The Mahabharata" will inaugurate the newly reconstructed Majestic Theater near the academy for a three-month run. A nine-hour — not counting two intermissions — theatrical realization of the Hindu epic of the same name, "The Mahabharata" can — must — be approached on many levels. It is the climax thus far of Brook's own remarkable career as a theatrical innovator. It is a populist stage spectacle with razzle-dazzle special effects, based on a terrific story. It is the theatrical equivalent (although here Brook himself grows diffident) of the philosophical and religious ceremonies and belief systems at the heart of Hinduism.

In addition to all that, "The Mahabharata" is an English-born, French-based director's vision of a French author's condensation of a huge, ancient Indian book, using a multinational cast and now touring the world. It is thus inherently a realization of McLuhan's thesis, a vibrant proof of the vitality of artistic hybridization.

A fascination with the "mysterious East" was once a mere faddish gloss on colonialism, a half-guilty, half-delicious projection of fantasies on distant parts of the world that few Westerners really knew. But in our own time, once exotic art forms have become widely accessible. Performers from all over the world tour in the United States, and interested Western artists can and do visit them on their own turf. They are available on recordings, films and videos.

The result has been an explosion of Western performing arts overtly indebted to Asian and African traditions. One could adduce the name of almost any important, creatively original performing artist of this

century. From Ruth St. Denis's Egyptian-Indian modern-dance pioneering to Puccini's Chinese fantasy-opera, "Turandot"; from Samuel Beckett's theater of silences and Benjamin Britten's church parables, both inspired by Japanese Noh drama, to the contemporary French director Ariane Mnouchkine's brightly colored kaleidoscopes of Oriental theater; from Laura Dean's dervish spinning to Philip Glass's Minimalist music, based on Indian ragas and theater and animated by Tibetan Buddhism — few artistic endeavors of our time have escaped the influence of non-Western arts.

The works so influenced are sometimes subtly, sometimes radically different from traditional Western music, dance and theater. Such art can seem merely jejune, innocent copies of traditions inseparable from the cultures that gave them birth. McLuhan's international utopia is not yet fully upon us: Often, foreign imitations are unfaithful to the originals. But, surprisingly, seemingly brutal borrowings can sometimes appear strikingly fresh in a new cultural context. Or the artists can be informed by Eastern religious and philosophical ideals even when their work does not seem Oriental on the surface. Even a seemingly incoherent pastiche can make sense, coalescing into a persuasive whole almost in spite of disparate elements. And it may be that no one work better exemplifies all these perhaps improbable virtues than Brook's "Mahabharata."

THERE are all manner of dangers inherent in such borrowings, to be sure. Distant cultures can be crudely stereotyped, especially if the stereotyping accompanies political, military or economic domination. But the greatest danger, artistically speaking, is that sounds and movements and gestures can be yanked crudely out of context, destroying their millennial-old connection to tradition. We may understand exotic art far better than our grandparents did, but there is still an enormous cultural gulf.

As Brook writes in his forward to the published English version of "The Mahabharata" text (an essay reprinted in his new collection of theatrical writings, "The Shifting Point"): "One of the difficulties we encounter when we see traditional theater from the East is that we admire without understanding. Unless we possess the keys to the symbols, we remain on the outside, fascinated, perhaps, by the surface, but unable to contact the human realities without which these complex art forms would never have arisen."

But the benefits of our artistic world drawing closer together clearly outweigh any latent pitfalls. First of all, the very gulf between cultures makes exact emulation nearly impossible. Something detached abruptly from one culture may seem genuinely innovative in another. There is even a theory that holds that "originality" is merely an ineptly achieved copy. Western classical composers and choreographers and theater directors, however well grounded they may be in their own traditions, may be neophytes when they copy Eastern forms. But their very misunderstanding may lead to vital new hybrid art.

In music, the composers Colin McPhee and Lou Harrison were both obsessed with the gongelan. McPhee wrote a still-influential book about Balinese music, and Harrison is the father of the American gongelan movement, which now counts well over 200 of these percussion orchestras built here in emulation of their Balinese and Javanese models and devoted to both traditional and newly composed music. Such overt borrowings can work the other way, too, as with the adoption of the violin into Indian music in the 18th century: It is held and played very differently from the way it is in the West, and conveys a haunted, veiled quality rarely heard in showier Western music.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of misunderstanding leading to originality is Philip Glass. Glass owes the birth of his current Minimalist style in large part, he says, to his misapprehension of the structure of North Indian raga improvisations when he was asked to rotate a Ravi Shankar sitar performance for subsequent playing by Western musicians.

Glass's Indian debts don't stop there. His opera "Satyagraha" — currently in repertory at the Chicago Lyric Opera — is on an Indian subject (the young Gandhi in South Africa, with cameo appearances by Lord Krishna and Prince Arjuna, who also appear in "The Mahabharata"). It is sung entirely in Sanskrit and its dramaturgical precepts are derived from South Indian Kathakali dance drama. And yet it is not an "Indian opera"; it's as American as Glass, with his nervous New York sensibility, his linear intensity and his driving ambition. But he is also a practicing Tibetan Buddhist, which brings up yet another sort of Oriental influence. That is one in which an artist's basic belief structure may have been affected by non-Western cultures, even if his art is in no obvious sense imitative of the East.

The examples are manifold: John Cage's music is hardly Oriental in any direct sense,



Antonin Stahly-Viswanathan, left, and Bruce Myers in Peter Brook's "The Mahabharata."

yet he owes much (and thus do the thousands of younger artists and musicians he's influenced) to Zen Buddhism as propagated in the West by D.T. Suzuki. There are several groups of Indian mystics (Shi Chimmoy), Moslem Sufis (the Dia Art Foundation) and Tibetan Buddhists (the Dalai Lama's recent visit caused considerable excitement in SoHo) with wide membership among downtown Manhattan artists, from Glass to the folk-rock singer Suzanne Vega. Her music sounds in no way "Tibetan," yet she links her melodic sense to the "circular melodies" of Tibetan chanting. And the artistic impact of the Nichiren Buddhist sect, to which she subscribes, extends beyond the downtown Manhattan Bohemia: The veteran jazz singer Ernestine Anderson has recently credited it with restoring her self-confidence and hence revitalizing her career.

It can also be argued that the very notion of an eclectic pastiche can lead to a new, vital art. "The Mahabharata" itself, despite its

Indian origins, is an example of such a dizzying mixture, starting with its multinational cast, French writer, Japanese composer and English director. Eclecticism is commonly derided these days but Brook, in a recent interview, saw it as positive.

The different cultures can be seen as fragments of a whole, pointing toward a complete man," he said. "When a group of actors comes from many cultures, their aim, their function, is not to bring with them fragments of their own cultures, but to bring themselves, as they are. An African actor, at the very moment he is telling his portion of the story, brings with him a different tone, a different music than an American actor."

For Brook, the pitfalls of such pastiches can be overcome by a director who can sense, intuitively or intellectually, just how to combine the elements at his disposal. In a sense, the adoption of non-Western practices has returned Western performing arts to conditions that existed in earlier centuries.

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

BRUSSELS:
 • Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
 — To Dec. 16: Treasures of the Order of the Golden Fleece: jewelry, portraits and illuminated books evoking the order of knighthood founded in 1430.

LONDON:
 • Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
 — To Oct. 18: The Image of London: views of London from 1550-1918 by artists foreign to the British Isles, including Rembrandt, Canaletto, Pissarro, Whistler, Monet.

• Imperial War Museum (tel: 755.89.22).
 — To Jan. 17: 58 Soviet posters from 1917-1945.
 • Royal Festival Hall (tel: 833.27.44).
 — To Oct. 18: Star Choices From the Arts Council Collection. Selections from Britain's largest collection of contemporary art.

• Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
 — To Oct. 25: Master Drawings from the Ian Woodner Collection. Over 100 drawings from the early Renaissance to the Impressionists.

• Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
 — To Jan. 3: Manner and Morals — Hogarth and British Painting 1700-1760: 200 works, including more than 30 by Hogarth and early works by Gainsborough and Reynolds.
 • National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, (tel: 858-4422).
 — To Oct. 25: Masters of the Sea. Art with a maritime theme by British artists 1650-1930: watercolors, drawings and sketchbooks.

• Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
 — To Feb. 1: 100 photographs of Britain's royal family by Cecil Beaton taken between 1939-1970.

DELACROIX paintings, recently on view in Zurich, includes about 100 works.

SPAIN:
 • Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
 — To Nov. 1: 54 works by Mark Rothko from the recent Rothko retrospective at the Tate Gallery in London.

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Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49,56	Dr. 18,040
Ireland £.Ir.	150	82	45	£.Ir. 8,34	£.Ir. 123
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18,41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1,21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3,05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1,10	S.Fr. 400
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FRANCE

PARIS:
 • Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
 — To Jan. 3: A major retrospective celebrating the centenary of Le Corbusier (1887-1965), with over 350 drawings, 60 models, 300 photographs and diverse art works by the architect.
 • Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
 — To Nov. 2: The Print in France, 16th-19th century, 200 works by the outstanding French printmakers from the collection of the Bibliothèque.
 • Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
 — To Jan. 4: A Fragonard retrospective comprising 350 works — paintings, drawings and engravings — organized in collaboration with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

COLOGNE:
 • Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
 — To Nov. 8: Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901): the artist's collected graphic work.
 • Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum (tel: 31.10.65).
 — To March 27: The Royal Way: 9000 Years of Art and Culture in Jordan, 400 artifacts and precious objects from Jordanian national collections.

FRANKFURT:
 • Südtische Galerie im Städel (tel: 21.23.92).
 — To Jan. 10: A retrospective of

GERMANY

BERLIN:
 • Martin Gropius-Bau (tel: 21.22.21.23).
 — To Nov. 22: Berlin-Berlin: The central exhibition of the city's 750th anniversary celebrations: 4000 books, art works, documents and artifacts relating to Berlin's history.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
 • Palazzo Castellani (tel: 293.493).
 — To Jan. 9, 1988: The Age of Galileo: The Golden Age of Science in Tuscany, illustrates scientific developments centered around the lifetime of Galileo (1564-1642).

VENICE:
 • Museo Correr (tel: 25.62.5).
 — To Oct. 18: Henri Matisse and Italy: over 300 works — paintings, drawings, cut outs and the totality of Matisse's sculptural work.
 • C. Pesaro (tel: 520.92.88).
 — To Oct. 18: A London School: 67 works by six contemporary figurative artists: Francis Bacon, Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach, Lucian Freud, R.B. Kitaj and Leon Kossoff.
 • Palazzo Grassi (tel: 710.711).
 — To Oct. 18: Jean Tinguely: 300 moving sculptures in scrap metal by the Swiss artist done between 1954-87.

PARMA:
 • Palazzo della Pilotta.
 — To Oct. 31: Arturo Toscanini From 1915-1945: Art in the Shadow of Politics. Documentary exhibition of photographs, recordings and films to mark the 30th anniversary of the conductor's death.

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THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
 • Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
 — To Jan. 3: Dutch Masters of Landscape: a retrospective of 17th c. Dutch landscape painting, with nearly 100 paintings from 30 European and 20 American museums, by van Goyen, van Ruyssdael, Rembrandt, Albert Cuyp and Meindert Hobbema.

THE HAGUE:
 • Gemeentemuseum (tel: 70.51.41.81).
 — To Nov. 22: The Spiritual in Art: the influence of spiritual and mystical movements on abstract painting 1890-1985. Some 250 works including paintings by Kandinsky, Kupka, Malevich, Mondrian, Klee.

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WEEKEND

Proust Mania

Continued from page 7

...mondaine Odette, but also by his Dreyfusard opinions — and Odette's anti-Dreyfusard salon. The bourgeois Verdun...

Still, Proust's genius was that, while he himself so longed for the company of another class than his own, he never failed to see that class for what it was — in unforgettable scenes...

SNOBBERY is a leitmotiv in Proust's work — he obviously was a snob himself, but he rationalized it as best he could...

Proust did not look only at the rich and mighty. He saw as well the smallness of his own, bourgeois, society...

He mercilessly catalogued the ugly and the ridiculous within the bourgeois and the servant classes: The two old maids in Marcel's family whose delicacy is so great that they can spend hours thanking someone for a present without their meaning ever being clear...

And what of the new-found material? The most interesting by far is a text found by Claude Mauriac (Proust's grandnephew by marriage) in 1986...

Fugitive," much shorter but denser than the original. In all likelihood, if Proust had continued with this version — which the Mauriac edition says might have made this section as compact and free-standing as "Swann in Love" — he would have had to revise the rest of the book as well.

The text will keep scholars busy for a while, studying what Proust's intentions were. But, of course, the fact that it exists, and perhaps others like it, is vintage Proust, the endless rewriter. The last section of the book, "Time Regained," abounds with contradictions and puts on stage people who must be well over 100...

Proust was by no means an unknown in his time (he won the Goncourt literary prize for "Within a Budding Grove," the second published section of his work) but the greatness of his work was not clear to many people. Indeed, the resemblances of some characters to people he knew more or less well — Robert de Montesquiou, the Comtesse de Grefulhe, Charles Haas, the Prince Boscon de Sagan — amused some people like salon gossip, but angered many others...

de Montesquiou, the Comtesse de Grefulhe, Charles Haas, the Prince Boscon de Sagan — amused some people like salon gossip, but angered many others. And the Comtesse de Grefulhe, one of the models for the Duchesse de Guermantes, never liked him at all. At the end of her life she said: "His overly assiduous flattery was not to my taste," adding, "He was annoying."

PROUST knew his own genius. He complained that he was not understood: "Where I looked for the great laws, they called me a fouilleur de details," roughly one who pokes through details. And he once told his longtime maid, Célestine Albarea (herself immortalized as Françoise) that people would come to see her about him after he died. And indeed they would. So much so that Célestine wrote her own memoirs of the man she watched over for so many years.

She told of a birdlike man who wrote in the early hours of the morning in his famous cork-lined room, woke in the afternoon, ate almost nothing and went out in the middle of the night looking for a detail he had forgotten, barging into salons to ask what color a dress had been at a party so many years before, or where a cake had been ordered. People often tried to get away from him — he was tiresome, insomniac — but the irony is, of course, that most of these people would have disappeared without a trace had not Proust so well remembered them.

A Critic Looks at Mysterious Bob Dylan

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Bob Dylan was backlit the entire concert: for one and a half hours not a clear feature, not one frontal spot. Why bother to go on stage in the first place? I started looking for clues.

It was at the Bercy Omnisports arena last week, toward the end of Dylan's grueling six-week tour of Israel and Europe. Maybe he was simply fed up with the road. No, it was deeper than that. He was like one of those terrorist spokesmen who have something urgent to say on television but who must avoid recognition, so only a shadow is seen. Dylan has always been a shadowy figure.

In 1978, I was invited backstage to meet him after a concert. The concert had been stunning, and I went reluctantly; fantasy is usually better than heroes in the flesh. Dylan, wearing a sweaty T-shirt, and a bodyguard sipped beer from cans in a room fit for storing beer. A bare light bulb hung from the ceiling behind his head so he was shadowy then, too.

As they often do, his words went through my mind. "Life sometimes must get lonely. He looked like a world war was passing through his brain; there was nobody there to call his bluff. I could almost hear him say, 'Okay, I've had enough. What else can you show me?' I gave him a copy of a magazine I was writing for at the time. 'It's a good magazine,' the bodyguard said. Dylan said he'd look forward to reading it. Wondering how much information he got from bodyguards, I thought: 'You shouldn't let other people get your kicks for you.'

LAST week in Bercy, through binoculars, I glimpsed the outline of gray, pousy features. It wasn't so much unhappiness as the absence of happiness. Maybe it was just this tour. He was criticized for not singing his hits; had been called "tired," "monotonous," "boring." In Tel Aviv, he told Robert Hillburn of the Los Angeles Times: "Sometimes I just can't get things rolling on stage, but I don't understand this 'hits' business. I never think about whether a song is a hit."

Several years ago, during an interview, I asked him if he ever worried about repeating himself. "I don't know who I am anyway from one day to another," he replied, "so I don't know what there is to repeat." Then there are these lines in "Ballad of a Thin Man":

And you say what's mine And somebody else says where what is? And you say oh my God Am I here all alone?

His songs were not "tired" in Bercy, and it wasn't boredom up there in the shadows. It was more like fear. He looked more lonely than he had with the bodyguard. Nor was it age — he is 46. Enthusiastic 46-year-old rock musicians abound: Mick Jagger, for example, and The Grateful Dead. Roger McGuinn, who opened the concert ("Ladies and gentlemen, the founder of the legendary Byrds"), performed '60s Byrd hits like "Turn

Turn Turn" and "Mr. Tambourine Man" with joyful gusto, and he is 45.

Of course it is much easier to bathe in spotlights when you're singing other peoples' songs like you sang them 20 years ago. There's nothing wrong with just having fun pleasing people with your music, on the contrary, but it's not exactly heroic. Dylan once said: "To draw a crowd with my guitar, that's about the most heroic thing I can do." And a line in "A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall" goes: "I'll stand on the ocean until I start sinking."

Bob Dylan will never tread water. Treading water is not heroic. He writes verses, however, not lyrics. His words stand up on paper, they are fixed. Writing new ones seems to be coming harder for him now. He tried to stay afloat by playing "Maggie's Farm" double-time and improvising on the melody of "Like a Rolling Stone." But voice control has never been his strong point and he's no Billie Holiday, so he frequently tripped up. Extended conferences during blackouts between numbers were often followed by shaky starts. There were boos. No lit lighters were raised in tribute. Two youngsters fell asleep in the rows around me.

HOWEVER, "He not busy being born is busy dying," which, come to think of it, is also Miles Davis's philosophy. There are certain similarities between Dylan and Davis. They both married traditional forms to rock, both were deserted by their original fans. They both have reputations as being loners, acerbic and prone to bad humor. They tend to disappear both metaphorically and in front of your very eyes: A backlit Bob Dylan can be compared to Miles Davis with his back to the audience.

While Davis responds to criticism by the valid observation that nobody criticizes an orchestra conductor for turning his back to the audience, Dylan has no parallel cop-out. He certainly can no longer be surprised that a singing poet is in show business. Why does a millionaire pop star perform all over the world hiding in the dark?

The tour has been full of ups and downs. He was hissed in Tel Aviv and cheered in Jerusalem. After observing that Dylan was "wearing some sort of dead rodent on his head," The Guardian said of his concert in Birmingham: "This is a brave, frequently exciting experiment, and the electricity is tangible."

Although there had been electricity in Paris, it was anything but tangible. Sometimes Dylan must ask himself — Why do I write this weird stuff? It may not make sense to him every time. It began to dawn on me that Dylan goes on stage so he can tell 13,000 strangers what he doesn't look one friend in the eye and say straight out. Maybe he doesn't have a friend he can do that with. There's safety in numbers. And he absolutely must continue to say it, insecurity notwithstanding, his life literally depends on it. But the electronic mix is drowning out the words; we can't hear them let alone understand them, and he's not about to look all of us in the eye.



Dylan in the shadows.

Late that night, trying to figure out how such a "flat" performance could be so moving, I was beginning to feel like Sam Spade. Listening to Dylan's 1983 "Infidels," one of the most underrated rock albums of the decade, I could feel him looking me in the eye through the speakers.

... I've made shoes for everyone, even you.

while I still go barefoot. I and I In creation where one's nature neither honors nor forgives I and I One says to the other, no man sees my face through the speakers. The case was solved.

Polish Rock Falls on Hard Times

by John Tagliabue

WROCLAW, Poland — Five kids are crowded into a dank, low-ceilinged cellar that resembles a tomb, two of them hunched over electric guitars, a third in tight zebra-striped pants and a sweatshirt that reads "Community College." A fourth youth straddles a tarnished set of drums, a fifth is wrestling with the stem of a long black mike and screaming in a voice like a cymbal. The thunderous rhythms of heavy metal vibrate off the pink-painted brick walls. The group is called Vincent, short for Vincent van Gogh.

The subject involves honor and shame, and perhaps it says something about the present form of mind of Polish youth. The 19-year-old lead vocalist, Piotr Sonnenberg, sings about a teen-age prostitute who rejects an insistent suitor who seeks to lure her from

Zeppelin wash over them. But on weekends the place comes to life. The doors open to jam sessions, sometimes with 30 or 40 musicians in the area that serves as a stage. They play for a crowd of several hundred young people, whose style ranges from white shirts and bow ties to black lipstick and hair in Kool-Aid colors.

Though Rura describes itself as a jazz club, the tastes are eclectic, as is demonstrated by the jam sessions. On a recent Friday night, after Vincent and a West German group called Vera Cruz had played heavy metal, a saxophonist from a jazz group and a bass guitarist from a rock band played something that came out sounding like blues.

"In the beginning they knew the blues and sometimes picked up well-known tunes and you found rock players playing jazz and jazz musicians playing rock," said Bogdan Knabe, the club's director, toying with a glass of weak Okocim beer.

where he sells such equipment, much of it secondhand. And Rura's management has opened three stores, two in Wroclaw and one near Poznan, a city farther north, to make money from the sale of musical electronics.

Every so often, "Rock on the Island," a concert organized by Rura that had become a Wroclaw annual event, had to be canceled, apparently because many fans could no longer afford the tickets. Rura itself is struggling to pay the rent.

In some ways, the club and the kids who hang out here are a paradigm for much of what goes on in the Polish cultural world today, where art is invariably intertwined with politics, and the crosscurrents of official and unofficial culture ebb and flow and intertwine.

The headier days of economic vigor in the 1970s were the heyday of rock music, when young people with talent — and the money to purchase instruments and electronic equipment — sought with some success to latch on to Western musical trends.

The rise of the Solidarity free trade union movement in the early 1980s led to a burst of freedom in Polish cultural life. Rock became a favorite outlet for economic and social frustration. Today, Rura's relationship with the city stands on shaky legs, reflecting Poland's larger mood. There are small pressures, pinpricks maybe, but threatening nonetheless. The tumbledown building that houses the club is earmarked for renovation, and the city fathers want Rura out.

Still, the policy of cultural openness advocated by the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev has made itself felt in Poland. With its well-developed counterculture, Poland has always been far ahead of the Soviet Union in this regard, and these recent indications of high-level approval have strengthened resolve among these officials who favor the further expansion of cultural freedom for the young. Under General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish government is working hard to project a tolerant attitude by luring some rock singers into a government-approved counterculture.

In 1979, Zbigniew Holdys, a former student leader and newspaper reporter, founded the band Perfect. In 1983 the group was disbanded, after the government banned it from performing in major cities.

But this summer at a stilted news conference, Holdys, a large man who brings to mind John Belushi with a guitar, and Krzysztof Materna, a disk jockey on state-run television, came together to announce Perfect would make a comeback in Warsaw.

And so it was that, last month, Holdys again stalked about the stage. Perfect jumped and gyrated as it played for 30,000 young Poles, who stood on the seats holding lighted candles and improvised torches made from burning newspaper and cigarette lighters, and joined a refrain that went, "Do not be afraid / of Jaruzelski."

But there was a wishfulness to the event. Four years earlier, Perfect's lead singer, Grzegorz Markowski, had wanted, "I want to be myself." Deliberately distorting the Polish vowels and consonants, the crowds would echo back, "I want to smash a Zomo" (a member of the riot police). But this time the refrain came back unchanged from the darkened grandstands — "We want to be ourselves."



Members of the rock group Vincent rehearse in a jazz club.

vice with material gifts: "I'll give you everything," he promises, but she is not interested. It all appears to be part of an awful rock video, but in Poland, as elsewhere, it's the way young rock musicians struggle out of the cellar.

This particular cellar is in a neighborhood of this workaday Polish city that is shabby, on the edge of decay. The little jazz club, known as Rura (which means "tube" — the word musicians here use to describe their wind instruments), serves as a combination stage, studio, booking agency and recreation center for rock, pop and jazz musicians whose exotic alienation usually renders them suspect to the government.

Musicians who gather here like to talk about the groups that have made it — groups with names like Lady Punk or Recydywa (Recidivist) — who crawled strutting and howling out of Rura's dank cellar to concerts, records and some kind of recognition in the on-again, off-again world of Polish rock music.

Most nights Rura is a sleepy, obscure place, where people sit around green picnic tables, sip beer and let Charlie Parker or Led

Marek Maisig, the deputy director who helps run Rura from a small room in back of the club, remembers rosier times. "My private idea is that in the early '80s, as a result of Solidarity, people were proud of Polish music and on the top of the hit list 90 percent were Polish songs," he said. "Now it's changed totally. There are few Polish songs, and the rest are from Britain and the United States."

"Tickets, too, are a problem since people have less money. And you cannot easily get the money for a good stereo," he went on. "In 1980-81 you could sell a record by Lady Punk and they would break the bars from our windows. The line was 500 meters long."

POLISH rock has been hit by hard times, said Knabe, and Rura is feeling the pinch. With Polish economic prospects looking bleaker than they have since World War II, there is little money for concerts and record purchases or for musicians to buy musical instruments and equipment that must be bought in the West for hard currency.

Adam Laboga, a rock fan, prints ads in Rura's program for the shop in Wroclaw

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30 x 80,000 DM = 2,400,000 DM
34 x 60,000 DM = 2,040,000 DM
42 x 50,000 DM = 2,100,000 DM
60 x 40,000 DM = 2,400,000 DM
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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSEG	115.00	114.00	114.00	-1.00
IBM	105.00	104.00	104.00	-1.00
AT&T	75.00	74.00	74.00	-1.00
GE	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00
AMER	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00
AMER	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00
AMER	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00
AMER	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00
AMER	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00
AMER	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	245,400
NYSE prev. close	245,400
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	1,200,000
NYSE prev. close	1,200,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	1,200,000
NYSE volume up	1,200,000
NYSE volume down	1,200,000
NYSE volume even	1,200,000
OTC volume up	1,200,000
OTC volume down	1,200,000
OTC volume even	1,200,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	298.08	298.08	-7.15
Industrial	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Transportation	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Utilities	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Financial	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Foreign	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00

Thursday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

Declined	10
Unchanged	10
Advanced	10
Total Issues	30

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Industrial	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Transportation	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Utilities	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Financial	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Foreign	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEXG	115.00	114.00	114.00	-1.00
AMEXG	115.00	114.00	114.00	-1.00
AMEXG	115.00	114.00	114.00	-1.00
AMEXG	115.00	114.00	114.00	-1.00
AMEXG	115.00	114.00	114.00	-1.00

Class	Close	Chg.
Govt	100.00	-0.50
Corp	100.00	-0.50
Muni	100.00	-0.50
Intl	100.00	-0.50

Advanced	10
Declined	10
Unchanged	10
Total Issues	30

Buy	Sell	% of Total
Oct. 14	2,100	1.1
Oct. 15	2,100	1.1
Oct. 16	2,100	1.1

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	298.08	298.08	298.08	-7.15
Industrial	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Transportation	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Utilities	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Financial	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Foreign	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Industrial	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Transportation	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
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Financial	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
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Industrial	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
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Utilities	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Financial	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00
Foreign	1,200.00	1,200.00	-15.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close	Chg.
115.00	114.00	NYSEG				115.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	-1.00
105.00	104.00	IBM				105.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	-1.00
75.00	74.00	AT&T				75.00	74.00	75.00	74.00	-1.00
45.00	44.00	GE				45.00	44.00	45.00	44.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00

Stocks Plunge in Heavy Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plummeted in heavy trading Thursday as late selling after Wednesday's record plunge sent the Dow Jones industrial average to its lowest level in more than four months.

The Dow, which fell 95.46 Wednesday, dropped 57.61 to 2,355.09, its lowest finish since June 10, when it closed at 2,353.61.

"There's been a sense of panic," said Larry Greenwald, a trader at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. in New York.

"It's a high-risk market," said Ricky Harrington, technical analyst at Interstate Securities in Charlotte, North Carolina. "We are in a downturn, rallies will be sudden and brief, and it will be several weeks before we determine whether this is an intermediate-term decline or a new major bear market."

Losing issues beat gainers by almost a 5-1 ratio. Volume was 263.2 million shares, compared with 207.4 million in the previous session.

Heightening investors' fears was a sharp decline in the Dow transportation average, which fell 31.35 points to 980.24, the average's second largest drop and its worst since Sept. 11, when it fell 33.63 points.

For investors who believe the so-called Dow theory, a confirmation of the decline in the Dow industrials by the Dow transportation means a stronger downward trend might be in place that previously thought.

Other market indicators also dropped. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 3.81 to 167.45. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index plunged 7.15 to 298.08. The price of an average share fell 87 cents.

"The market is caught in a labyrinth of a correction and its emotionalism will take a while to abate," said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp.

Mr. Gordon contended that investors' inflation fears were exaggerated. He said expectations that the Federal Reserve would soon raise its discount rate were unwarranted.

The Fed's earlier-than-usual addition of reserves into the banking system Wednesday morning was interpreted by some Fed watchers as its influential discount rate soon. Liquidity additions tend to let interest rates ease.

"The Fed will become accommodative," argued Mr. Gordon. "They're not going to push rates higher when everybody is talking about the economy slowing."

Blue-chip issues made several feeble attempts to rally during the day.

News that Chemical Bank had boosted its prime rate to 9 3/4 percent from 9 1/4 percent sent the Dow into a slide from which it immediately recovered.

The prime rate cut probably did not sit too well with the market but the drop in the Dow transports was more important, said Hildegarde Zagorski, analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities.

"There was tremendous selling by institutional investors," said Mr. Greenwald. "Sell programs accentuated the declines but the fundamental problem is the return of inflation and higher interest rates."

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close	Chg.
115.00	114.00	NYSEG				115.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	-1.00
105.00	104.00	IBM				105.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	-1.00
75.00	74.00	AT&T				75.00	74.00	75.00	74.00	-1.00
45.00	44.00	GE				45.00	44.00	45.00	44.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close	Chg.
115.00	114.00	NYSEG				115.00	114.00	115.00	114.00	-1.00
105.00	104.00	IBM				105.00	104.00	105.00	104.00	-1.00
75.00	74.00	AT&T				75.00	74.00	75.00	74.00	-1.00
45.00	44.00	GE				45.00	44.00	45.00	44.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00
35.00	34.00	AMER				35.00	34.00	35.00	34.00	-1.00

THE WORK TO ADAM

PLAY A Today's It's a new M

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THE WORLD ACCORDING TO ADAM SMITH

Brainy writer, editor, investor, and spiritual seeker George Goodman, aka Adam Smith, now hosts TV's most fascinating business show.

By Richard Scheinin

There are times when his television show is all that Jerry Goodman wants it to be. When he has Sony chairman Akio Morita talking by satellite to former United Auto Workers president Douglas Fraser in New York about the U.S.-Japan trade wars, that's damn good television. When he talks about Buddhism with Doug Tompkins, the 30-year-old CEO of yuppie sportswear giant Esprit, that's neat. When Mr. Goodman goes on location to Beijing and stumbles on Virginia Kamsky, a thirty-year-old investment banker from New York who speaks fluent Chinese and is carving up the budding Chinese market with her staff of twelve American businesswomen, all of whom speak Chinese fluently, that's startling.

Adam Smith's Money World is a hit. The show premiered in September 1984 and is now carried by some 237 public TV stations. It can occasionally be seen, courtesy of the U.S. Information Agency, in such far-flung spots as Singapore, Seoul, and Tokyo.

No one else in television is doing what he is doing. "He basically doesn't like to report a whole lot," says business writer Chris Welles, who worked with Jerry Goodman at Institutional Investor in the late 1960s. "He would much rather be an oracle."

But the fact remains that no one else devotes thirty minutes a week to explaining the arcane of business and international finance like Mr. Goodman. He and his staff examine just one topic each week. One week he discusses tax reform, the next week it's cheap oil, the Fed, the future of Hong Kong, Federal Star Wars expenditures, even the rise of MTV. New Faces show up in the studio each week: Paul Volcker, Walter Wriston, Ivan Boesky, T. Boone Jackson, venture capitalist Arthur Rock. The cumulative effect is kaleidoscopic, a shifting profile of business life in what Mr. Goodman calls the Roaring Eighties.

Today Mr. Goodman is on location

at the racetrack in Monmouth, New Jersey. He is here to interview a couple of economics professors about their new how-to book on betting the horses. Sound like fun? It should be, but Mr. Goodman—known by his pseudonym, Adam Smith, to those who read his books or watch his weekly PBS show—is being a sourpuss.

The racetrack show was Mr. Goodman's idea. He wanted to demonstrate that betting at the track is like investing in the stock market—that it's a game and that there are all sorts of approaches to playing. He has explored this sort of theme for twenty years, since his days as a writer at the old New York magazine. "For the true players," he wrote back then, "you could substitute plastic money or whales' teeth." Today's show is familiar territory, a chance for Mr. Goodman to do a little tap dance on the basic principles of investing while providing some lively entertainment.

But Mr. Goodman is bugged. It's a drizzly afternoon, and his producer won't let him put on his raincoat. Besides, it is the day after Paul Volcker resigned as chairman of the Federal Reserve, and being at the racetrack seems to offend Mr. Goodman's sense of priorities. "I'd rather talk to Volcker and Greenspan or the prime minister of Singapore."

George Jerome Waldo Goodman was born in the St. Louis suburb of fifty-seven years ago. His father was a lawyer with a private practice. His mother, a medical researcher, took him on Audubon Society bird walks. George wasn't interested in money. "The atmosphere in our house was to consider business people slightly inferior—you know, as not being up on operas and books and things of interest. And we had a lot of books in our house, and a lot of magazines, and a lot of talk. And my mother knew Vladimir Golschman, who was the conductor of the St. Louis Symphony." Young

George studied the piano and played varsity high school football.

He entered Harvard as an undergraduate in 1948 and took a special major in the history and literature of England, France, and the United States during the period 1815 to 1941. He took seven semesters of courses in writing. He wrote half of a novel—a kind of Evelyn Waugh thing. It was a lot of fun—for his course with Ar-



TV money man Jerry Goodman at home in Princeton.

chibald MacLeish. "Jerry wanted to be a novelist," recalls his former classmate and longtime friend Daniel Ellsberg. "I don't think he had any economics courses other than Economics One."

At Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship, Mr. Goodman wrote his first complete novel, an adventure story called *The Bubble Makers*. At the instigation of a roommate, he began to pore through the *Essays of Persuasion* and the *General Theory* of the late British economist John Maynard Keynes, who was to become one of Mr. Goodman's heroes.

After two years at Oxford, Mr. Goodman returned to the States, and in 1954 he signed up with the military. Soon he was stationed with the Army's psychological war unit at Fort Bragg,

North Carolina. He briefly visited South Vietnam, the Philippines, and Thailand, but he makes the whole Army experience sound like *M*A*S*H*. He passed some of the time writing, and his agent sold three pieces to the *New Yorker*. He wrote his second novel, a wistful elaboration on his Oxford years, called *A Time for Paris*. It was published after Mr. Goodman's return to civilian life in 1957 and was favorably reviewed. But it didn't sell.

"I could see that writing novels was gonna be a difficult profession," he says. "I didn't want to teach in a university, and I didn't want to write ads in an agency, so I thought I better learn something useful. And I did."

This is when Jerry Goodman began to get interested in Wall Street.

"I had friends who were in the stock

about the stock predictions, stock charts, and market intrigue that would enliven his anthology, *The Money Game*, a decade later.

The novel is a romantic comedy about a prim young Philadelphia-bred stock analyst named Molly Thatcher and the man who woos her, a flamboyant Texan in a ten-gallon hat named Henry Tyroon. Only Tyroon turns out to be a phony—he is really the New England-bred son of an M.I.T. professor of romance languages. Mr. Goodman patterned Tyroon after some real businessmen he met in Texas while doing a piece for *Barron's* about the oil service industry: "These guys all worked for one company called Zapata, and George Bush was one of them. He was then called Poppy—Poppy Bush. . . . And they interested me because they weren't Texans. They were all preppy New Englanders who were in Texas to make a lot of money in the oil business. They had an airplane, and they would get out of Texas every chance they could."

Mr. Goodman met Clay Felker (a fellow native of St. Louis) who was then an editor at *Esquire*. "I was living at Thirty-eight East Seventy-fifth, my doorbell rang, and he said, 'I'm Clay Felker, and I've read your stuff, and I want to get to know you.' He was very aggressive." They became friends and rented a beach house in Quogue, Long Island, together—"Should've bought it. Probably worth a million bucks today," says Mr. Goodman. And one weekend, the writer Peter Maas brought out a date, an actress named Sallie Brophy.

Ms. Brophy had lived in Hollywood and had appeared in movies with Shirley MacLaine and Audrey Hepburn. "She'd had a TV series called *Buckskin*, about a gutsy woman who kept a boarding house in the Montana territory." She and Mr. Goodman started going out. She introduced him to such theater friends of hers as Hal Prince and George Abbott. In October 1961, they were married. At the reception, in ex-Ambassador Louis Douglas's apartment, guests Leonard Bernstein and Steven Sondheim performed a song from *West Side Story*.

By this time, Mr. Goodman was working the only straight investment job he ever held. He had become interested in small capitalization stocks and, while at *Barron's*, met a man named Sam Stedman. Mr. Stedman was

an investment manager who was moving away from his investments in small companies to concentrate on a bigger, more institutional business and who needed someone to manage his smaller accounts. He hired Mr. Goodman as portfolio manager of his Lincoln Fund. This was an important time for Mr. Goodman. He joined the New York Society of Security Analysts, a connection that became invaluable during his underground reporting days as Adam Smith.

Mr. Goodman was starting to invest successfully himself, sniffing out little companies that were about to take off. He got wind of a tiny outfit that had developed a machine for reading the embossed letters on credit cards. This outfit, he discovered, was about to be sold to a corporation in Massachusetts, so he went there to check out the buyers and decided to invest in the stock. "It went way the hell up," he recalls with relish, "so I got a little penthouse on the East Side."

Meanwhile, Mr. Goodman the portfolio manager was living life to the hilt, collaborating on the side on a musical comedy. (Called *Carte Blanche*, it was never produced.) He was also writing financial advice columns for *Esquire*. At the same time, a friend of his wife's was conducting research at UCLA on LSD, which was legal in those days. Mr. Goodman flew out and took the "little blue pill" and wrote about the experience. It was 1960.

So began his interest in altered states of consciousness. Back in New York, he checked into a hospital on Roosevelt Island, where research into a variety of hallucinogens was going on. This time, Mr. Goodman took mescaline. As the "trip" began, he threw away his wallet and wristwatch—"the symbolism is all too obvious," he comments. Clay Felker remembers having to go to the hospital to pick him up. The trip was recorded in the pages of *Esquire* a few months later.

For *Esquire*, Mr. Goodman also went to Vietnam to profile his buddy David Halberstam, who was covering the war for the *New York Times*. That was just before Mr. Goodman began commuting to Hollywood to write the screenplay for *The Wheeler Dealers*:
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Francine LeFrak



Elizabeth Williams and Karen Goodwin



Mary Lea Johnson



Margo Lion

PLAY MONEY

Today's new breed of women producers are investing in Broadway. It's a new money game, and it's one they're winning.

By David Finkle

Margo Lion, an independent theater producer, got mugged by gypsies when she was visiting Italy. It was the best thing that could have happened to her.

Before she headed off to Europe, Ms. Lion had tried, without success, to invest in the New York production of *Les Misérables*, which she believed would be a hit. While on a tour of a church in Florence, she found herself surrounded by a ragtag group of women, babies hanging from their necks, who were grabbing at her. Next thing she knew, her wallet was gone. The tour leader, art historian Joseph Forte, ran to her, and during their conversation he mentioned that he was married to Elizabeth Williams, whose firm, Mutual Benefit Productions, was syndicating units in *Les Misérables*. As a matter of fact, he said, he'd spoken with her just the night before, and a unit had become available. Mr. Forte and Ms. Lion hotfooted it back to the

hotel, called New York, and Margo Lion nabbed the unit, later adding two more.

Margo Lion and Elizabeth Williams are among the new breed of Broadway players, many of whom are women, who are carving out a niche for themselves in the risky, high-stakes theater world. Though their roles may be different—independent investor, producer, financier—they have two things in common: a passion for the theater, and money to back it up.

Broadway, which has always been show business, is now also big business. In 1959, only \$25,000 was needed to open *Life with Father*. In 1956, staging *My Fair Lady* cost \$401,000. Even fifteen years ago investors could get a share of *Sleuth*, which was capitalized at \$150,000, for \$6,000, says its producer, Morton Gottlieb. Today, it costs upwards of \$750,000 to mount a nonmusical play, and a minimum of \$4 million to put a full-scale musical on the boards. *Les*

Misérables cost \$4.5 million, and it required a staggering \$8 million to mount *Starlight Express*, the ramp-and-roller-skate extravaganza that was a smash hit in London but was drubbed mercilessly by the New York critics.

During the past eight years or so, there has been "a virtual disappearance of the five-thousand-and-under investor," says Richard Hummler, theater editor for *Variety*, the entertainment trade paper. Instead, the usual players are corporations, movie companies looking for potential properties, and outfits such as the Shubert and Nederlander organizations, which need to keep their houses lit.

But even though most of the investors are big ones, there are a few determined independents who manage to triumph while the giants fail.

Carole Shorestein Hays, daughter of San Francisco real estate man Walter Shorestein, took up producing when she began investing in road tours of

Broadway hits in order to bring them into the three theaters she owns in San Francisco. Bitten by the producing bug, she decided that for her first project she wanted to find "something of substance, something I'd want to see."

She found it in *Fences*, a drama about a black garbage collector in Pittsburgh. Producer Hays became the sole investor, putting up the entire \$850,000 herself. "I thought it would be an artistic success; I was just hoping the reviews would be good enough to get us through the month to get Tony nominations," Mrs. Hays says. The play did better than that. Hailed by the critics, it was the surprise smash hit of the spring 1987 season, winning four Tony awards, including best play, and a Pulitzer Prize for its author, August Wilson. Mrs. Hays's acceptance speech for her Tony was brief but memorable. "I might give birth right now," said the then-pregnant producer.

Mrs. Hays follows in the footsteps

of women like Mary Lea Johnson, one of the Johnson & Johnson heirs, who came into \$6.2 million in the family's recently settled inheritance suit. She turned to theater about ten years ago, after some art-gallery projects floundered and she was looking for something else in the cultural scene to devote herself to. Ms. Johnson, who had studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, first invested as a producer in a movie hit (*Fort Apache, the Bronx*); after that, she invested in a memorable theatrical flop of the mid-seventies, *Rockabye Hamlet*. Her luck took a turn for the better with investments in two hits: *On the Twentieth Century* and *The Norman Conquests*.

Ms. Johnson was rewarded at one point with a producer's credit for her investment. She took it seriously and was subsequently inspired to start the Producer Circle Company, which she continues to run with her husband, Martin Richards, a casting director, and administrator Sam Crothers.

"I love walking into an empty theater and making plans," says Ms. Johnson. Her company's latest production is *Roza*, a musical version of the French novel *La vie devant soi*, by Roman Gary (the novel also inspired the film *Madame Rosa*, which starred Simone Signoret). Directed by theater veteran Harold Prince, it broke box office records during its run at the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles. The New York production of the show is scheduled for a fall opening.

These days Ms. Johnson, an investor-turned-producer, finds herself in the position of seeking out other investors: "This is not a safe thing, by any

means," she says. "You have to find people who love the theater."

Like many of her fellow Broadway businesswomen, Francine LeFrak, daughter of real estate tycoon Samuel LeFrak, stumbled into theater. Trained as an art historian, she became an art appraiser for Sotheby's. One fateful day she was asked to be art consultant for the filming of *The Eyes of Laura Mars*. In no time, the show bit bug bit. Soon she was an investor, putting money into the shows *Ain't Misbehavin'* and *Children of a Lesser God*. Coproduction chores followed for *They're Playing Our Song*, *Crimes of the Heart*, and *Nine*.

"Women are very good at producing," Ms. LeFrak observes, "because they're determined and they're patient. They're also very good at nurturing—and that's something that both the talent and the investors need."

Ms. LeFrak, now in her mid-thirties, says that her only other preparation for the theater world was life with her family. "Home was like a Feydeau farce. When I first saw *Noises Off*, I thought, 'This is my life.'" Ms. LeFrak says that in addition to the units she owns in shows as producer, she buys a small interest in all her shows for luck, and judges that she's come out ahead so far. "I guess one out of every twelve shows makes a profit. In London, where you're not dependent on the say-so of one critic—like the *New York Times's* Frank Rich—you have a better chance of success, maybe one in four."

Perhaps that's why Ms. LeFrak is producing shows in London now. She's
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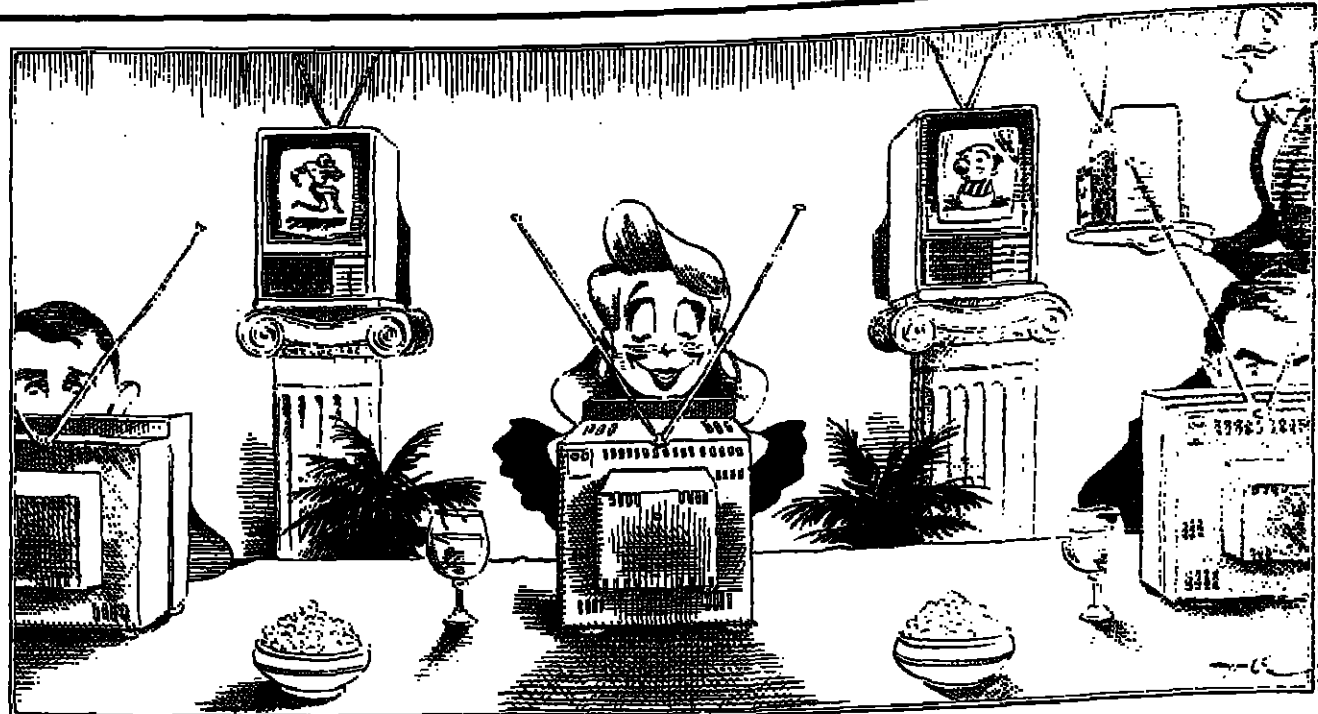
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THE GOURMET TV DINNER

Today at glittering galas, first you talk left, then you talk right, and then you go to the videotape.

By Ms. Faux Pas

Pardonnez-moi while Ms. Faux Pas *ouvre* the porte and comes out of the closet where she keeps her TV. For more years than she can remember, Ms. Faux Pas has had to have Wagner playing on the foyer Victrola on Friday nights to drown out the sound of J.R. and Sue Ellen's bickering. As you know, ever since the dawn of *The Flintstones* it has been de rigueur in high society to claim one never watches the tube. But now, with rumors flying that Oliver North-by-northwest will become a TV spokesman for travelers checks ("Don't Leave for Managua Without Them"), it appears that TV is becoming acceptable.

But few people—or things—make it up the social ladder these days without a gentle push from public relations. To win social acceptability, the TV industry had to hire its own PR flack, Howard Reubensandwich, whose strategy was to get important people to watch TV during top social occasions—and admit to it.

The only nights on which watching TV while having a civil conversation is condoned and accepted in public are Election Night and Academy Awards Night. On all other nights, TV has been a private indulgence for the glitterati—and a guilt-ridden one. Let's face it, if they're not ashamed of it, why do they all hide their sets inside expensive built-ins?

But today at last, thanks to Howard Reubensandwich, TV is emerging from behind the cabinetmakers' hand-polished mahogany doors.

The hottest social diversion is the TV dinner, and hostesses are rushing down to Crazy Freddy's, the TV dinner party rental store, to rent their TV monitors, microphones, and recliners and to get blowups of old *TV Guide* covers to decorate their bashes.

The TV dinner craze was launched with the chic little fundraising dos at the Museum of Networking, Bill Paleface's new pet project. Something had to be done to save *The Flying Nun* from being cared off to the slumber room in the video burial vault that's being planned at the new headquarters of NBZ in New Jersey.

Essentially, what separates the gourmet fundraising TV dinner from a Swanson TV dinner is that you eat a Swanson's in your bathrobe, while a gourmet dinner calls for black tie. In addition, there are TV monitors all around the banquet hall—and better yet, live TV stars at every table. Ms. Faux Pas can attest to that.

Though she is not a TV star yet, by an amazing coincidence Ms. Faux Pas received an invitation to one of these dinners that seemed to be intended for Miss Fawn Hallmark, the TV luminary and spokesperson for Shredded Wheaties. Ms. Faux Pas considered sending back the invitation, but for the good of her country she decided to just follow orders and show up at the Museum of Networking TV Dinner honoring the Joan Tom-Collins Divorce Proceedings Special, the Iran-Contradictory Hearings, and the Have-a-Nice-Day Awards, saluting the sign-off styles of anchorpersons. Ms. Faux Pas was seated by chance between Oliver North-by-northwest and Dan Rathermot, the courageous anchorperson who once crossed an angry home knitters' picket line and recently claimed to have been ambushed on Park Avenue by a Geraldo Riviera look-alike. Luckily Ms. Faux Pas had brought along Bubbly Waters's dinner party guide: "How to Make Small Talk with Practically Any Celebrity About Practically Anything."

Of course, glitterati parties have rituals that take the anxiety out of small talk. You talk left for five minutes and then talk right for five more. In that time you can hardly get beyond the status-establishing questions: name, hairdresser, decorator, and what floor your apartment is on (higher is better, *obvies*). When it was time to talk left, Ollie, as he begged to be called, was so helpful, recommending the best little tire shops and hosiery discount stores in Central America. Dan Rathernot was a little imposing at first, until Ms. Faux Pas, following Bubbly Waters's rule of defensive conversation, apologized for what she was about to ask him and then bluntly asked why he couldn't get along with his boss, that nice Larry Trish, who was sitting at the next table between Vanna Whitebread and the Flying Nun. Before he could answer, the M.C. said, "Let's go to the videotape."

With that, waiters passed Paul Blue Eyes's gourmet popcorn.

Unfortunately, some people just can't sit still when there's a TV set turned on. No sooner had the videotape begun to roll than glitterati around the room started getting up and going to the refrigerator, thoughtfully brought in for the occasion.

When his five minutes of small talk with Ms. Faux Pas were up, Dan Rathernot leaned over to Oliver North-by-northwest and whispered: "Forgive me for asking this, but what have you

done with the smoking gun?" Ollie thanked Dan for giving him the opportunity to answer that question and recited the Marine Corps instructions for handling smoking guns. Then he gave Ms. Faux Pas his unfinished bag of Nicaraguan nachos and excused himself, saying he had to go to the opening of Farewell to Arms, a new Iranian restaurant owned by a former colleague.

As Ollie bent to pick up his briefcase in the darkened room, his medals got tangled in the chain of Ms. Faux Pas's evening bag and knocked it to the floor. Apparently, in the ensuing disentanglement, a small box from Ollie's briefcase found its way into Ms. Faux Pas's bag—a fact she discovered only after he left, when she reached into her bag for Bubbly Waters's guidebook. It was a videocassette labeled Smoking Gun. Uh, oh. Ms. Faux Pas is no dummy. She knows that during the Iran-Contradictory affair everyone was looking for the smoking gun—the proof that the president knew what he knew when he forgot it, in spite of the fact that he forgot it when he really didn't know it. Dan, whose ratings were slipping, would kill for this tape.

What would that great patriot Fawn Hallmark have done in this situation? But of course! If Fawn couldn't make Shredded Wheaties out of it, she'd have smuggled it out of the room in her blouse. *n'est-ce pas?* Ms. Faux Pas wouldn't mind the spoils of smuggling—getting one's own William Morris agent and a twenty-six-week contract as a talk show host. *Voilà!* Ms. Faux Pas slipped the tape into her blouse and excused herself.

Smoking Gun has been an entertaining addition to Ms. Faux Pas's video library—in the closet. When a congressional committee came by asking questions a few weeks after the TV dinner, Ms. Faux Pas served them some nachos and screened the tape, explaining it was a pilot episode of *Smoking Gun*, a new TV spy series. The committee thought that Ronnie Reaganomics deserved an Ollie, a new award for believability, for his performance. The case was closed. *Vraiment!*

Next month Ms. Faux Pas will tell you how to order a patented Fawn Hallmark blouse with a large hidden pocket in the back—please specify letter or legal size.

Ms. Faux Pas is the nom de plume of Avenue editor Joan Kron.

PLAY MONEY

Continued from page 1

also licensing and producing shows in Japan, where she launched productions of *Nine* and *My One and Only*. Each Japanese theatergoer shells out about seventy dollars for a ticket. Ms. LeFrak is also active in Hollywood, and her business is something of a family affair. Her husband, entertainment lawyer Kirk D'Amico, has ventured into theater as associate producer for the off-Broadway hit *Staggerlee* and often works in London, producing shows for the BBC.

London was where Margo Lion first saw *Les Misérables* and decided she had to be an investor in the New York production. While her investment in the show came about in an offbeat manner—via the gypsy mugging in Florence—the theatrical instincts that urged her to put a heavy bet on the show had been solidly nurtured. Now forty-two, she has been connected

with the theater for the past nine years. Baltimore-born and California-educated—she attended Mills College—she thought she might teach American history. Her career path led her first to politics (she worked for Senator Robert Kennedy) and later to education (she taught first- and second-graders at the Town School in New York). It wasn't until she accompanied her then-husband, a playwright, to a University of Iowa playwriting workshop that she got involved in theater.

A cousin, Martha Clarke, was making a name as a director in New York at the time. Margo Lion worked with her for a while, and then Ms. Clarke introduced her to Lyn Austin, who ran the Music Theater Group. Ms. Lion spent four years with Ms. Austin, eventually became her partner, and helped develop fifteen musical productions. Then Ms. Lion ventured out on her own as a producer in the commercial theater. Early artistic successes in-

cluded *How I Got That Story* and, with Lyn Austin, *Metamorphosis in Miniature*, starring Linda Hunt, both of which won Obies.

She is currently coproducing Gregory Hines's new musical, *Mr. Jelly Lord*, based on the life of Jelly Roll Morton, and did the same for Martha Clarke's *Garden of Earthly Delights*, a dance-theater production based on the Hieronymus Bosch painting; she is also seeking backing for a Jules Feiffer musical satire, *Puss in Boots*, and developing a project based on the John Dos Passos fiction trilogy *U.S.A.*

"You need an independent income to be a producer," Ms. Lion advises. "The chances of getting your money back are very low, but when you hit, you can hit big. Shows like *Les Misérables* are few and far between," she sighs.

David Finkle is a freelance writer and a performer in the cabaret trio Weedon, Finkle & Fay.

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ADAM SMITH

Continued from page 1

the movie starred Lee Remick. It was only a modest success at the box office.

Nonetheless, Mr. Goodman enjoyed life in the sunshine. There were dinners with Ira Gershwin, another friend of Sallie's, and with Clay Felker and his wife of that time, the actress Pamela Tiffin. The Goodmans' two children, Alexander and Susannah, were born in California. And the family bought a puppy named Ruth that Mr. Goodman later immortalized in *Bascombe, the Fastest Hound Alive*, a popular children's book. In 1965, after spending a lot of time on his backhand and seeing his script for *The Americanization of Emily* ripped up by Paddy Chayevsky, Mr. Goodman and his family returned east, settling in Princeton because New York was too expensive for a family with two young children. They bought the house where they now live from Donald Regan, the future adviser to Ronald Reagan.

By now, Clay Felker was at the original *New York*, which was a Sunday supplement to the tottering *World Journal Tribune*. "I had an idea," Mr. Felker says, "to do a column about Wall Street based on the concept that Wall Street was a club." The idea came from business columns in English newspapers that appeared under pseudonyms like Cato or Petronius and made the reader feel the author and his subjects were all members of a close-knit class.

On September 27, 1966, Mr. Goodman had a conflict-of-interest problem. He wanted to write about securities analysts redefining Motorola. But he was himself a securities analyst. "They might have lifted my card," the pseudonym became a necessity.

Mr. Felker and Mr. Goodman met to discuss it. Mr. Goodman wanted to call himself Procrustes, after the highwayman of Greek mythology who placed his victims on a bed of iron, then stretched them if they were too short, or chopped off their feet if they were too long. Mr. Felker said, "No, people wouldn't know what that meant." He called his then-managing editor, Sheldon Zalaznick. "Why don't you call him Adam Smith?" was Mr. Zalaznick's suggestion. Jerry Goodman hated it. He thought it highly unoriginal—every college freshman knew about the original Adam Smith, the eighteenth-century author of *The Wealth of Nations* and the first great free-market economist.

Still, he used it. Jerry Goodman was now "Adam Smith" in quotation marks. His ambivalence didn't last long, however. The piece on Motorola was enormously popular, as were the Adam Smith pieces that followed. There was the Adam Smith article about Scarsdale Fats, the rotund broker who swaps information with the most influential money managers over pastrami sandwiches, deviled eggs, and "a big bowl of pickles" on the boardroom table; there was the piece about Poor Grenville, the miscalculating fund manager who has to spend \$70 million in the next two hours; there was the piece about how "Adam Smith" himself nearly went broke because of a bad investment in the cocoa market.

The secret of his writing, says Mr. Goodman, was that "most people in the financial community stress their successes. But what I wrote about was failure. I wrote about losing money in cocoa—big blunders that I had made. Every man jack in the financial community had a blunder like that that he was keeping secret even from himself."

In 1968, the Adam Smith phenomenon peaked with the publication of *The Money Game*, an expanded collection of Mr. Goodman's pieces from *New York*. The reviews were glowing: "the most acute, revealing, and beguiling treatise on men and money" in forty years, wrote Eliot Fremont-Smith in the *Times*. Another *Times* reporter, Henry Raymond, a friend of Mr. Goodman's in the 1960s, finally blew his cover and publicly identified him as Adam Smith.

The Money Game stayed on the *Times*'s best-seller list for more than a year.

"It was wonderful to have this number-one best-seller," Mr. Goodman starts to laugh. "Under my own name, it would have made me famous, you know. But it made Adam Smith famous."

When *New York* went independent, Jerry Goodman, along with Tom Wolfe, Jimmy Breslin, and art director Milton Glaser, was named to the new

New York's founding editorial board and given a small piece of the magazine.

If Mr. Goodman was frustrated by his lack of power at *New York*, he was in the thick of things at *Institutional Investor*. The monthly journal had been launched in March 1967 by a twenty-five-year-old businessman named Gilbert Kaplan. Mr. Kaplan's concept was that insurance people, investment counselors, bankers, and fund managers all thought of themselves as separate entities—when in fact they were all professional investors handling large amounts of money, usually on behalf of institutions. He wanted his journal to appeal to all these groups, and he hired Mr. Goodman, then thirty-six, as the editor to make it happen, giving him a piece of the company. For the second issue, Mr. Goodman recalls, "We loosened it up into the Adam Smith style. We took four leading money managers and dressed them as Superman, Batman, Captain Marvel, and somebody else, and put them on the cover. Nobody had ever done that in the financial world, so that created an enormous amount of talk instantly."

This was Mr. Goodman's first editing job, and he sometimes seemed a bit above it, ducking into his office to salvage "incomprehensible pieces submitted by... very distinguished thinkers who didn't write well," ducking out to play tennis with the president of Harper & Row.

Mr. Goodman was not only an artistic success but a financial success as well. "He was the first writer I knew



From Wall Street to the Great Wall: Adam Smith in China.

personally who made a lot of money," says Tom Wolfe.

"I had some money. I could do what I wanted for the first time—follow my nose," Mr. Goodman recalls. His interest in altered states of consciousness took him back to mind exploration, through interviews with yogis, mystics, and physiological psychologists, and he later wrote about it for *Psychology Today*. "I was really, really interested." He put all his investments into an investment partnership, then never looked at it. "It did very badly."

Soon, he was quoting the *I Ching*, the ancient Chinese treatise on prophecy, to his Wall Street friends when he saw them (which was only occasionally), and reading reams of studies on biofeedback and the workings of the left brain and the right brain. Mr. Goodman gave up alcohol and cut way back on refined sugar, and then he watched as his weight dropped "one pound, two pounds a week, below my Army weight, below my college weight," until "it finally leveled off at the weight last registered when I was a skinny seventeen. So I had to get new clothes."

Three years after it all began, Mr. Goodman found himself writing *Powers of Mind* in a basement office on the campus of Princeton University.

The reviewers weren't kind. Disappointed, Mr. Goodman took some time off to think. He returned briefly in 1976 to *New York*. But the magazine was bought soon after by Rupert Murdoch, and, after Mr. Murdoch forced Clay Felker out, much of the staff bailed out, too.

Soon, Mr. Goodman was back at *Esquire* as an editor and columnist. Mr. Felker was back, too—this time as top editor. "Jerry wanted to be around other people, come into an office," Mr. Felker explains. "I gave him a job." Briefly, there was a reunion of some of the old *New York* crowd. But it didn't last long. The magazine was slipping away from Mr. Felker. In 1979, *Esquire* was sold to a couple of young Tennessee publishing executives named Christopher Whittle and Phillip Moffitt. As had been the case at *New York* three years earlier, Clay Felker was followed out the door by a wave of staffers. But this time Mr. Goodman stayed.

Mr. Moffitt's agenda was to reformulate the magazine, to upscale it, to bring back an earlier tone, what he called "a certain knowledge of the world."

Mr. Goodman, with Mr. Moffitt's endorsement, beefed up what he calls "the serious side of the magazine." But he was not well-liked by the staffers. One observer remembers, "He very much came in as the wise old sage talking to the peons. We would have to listen to him go on and on about all the famous people he had lunch with. We would hear this supercilious guy brush aside our efforts and mock them—oh, he was so mocking."

But not everyone saw it like this. Says Byron Dobell, now the editor of *American Heritage*: "It was the normal back-and-forth of two generations, one of which is older and thinks it has seen everything—which is a kind of arrogance—and one of which is younger and thinks it has discovered things for the first time—which is also arrogance."

By 1982, it was obvious Jerry Goodman wasn't fitting in at *Esquire*. And when the magazine began to veer toward more coverage of style and trends than intellectual subjects, Mr. Goodman's interest waned. Luckily, he saw a way out. He had begun taping spots for PBS's *The Nightly Business Report*, produced by the public television station in Miami. Soon, Mr. Goodman started talking to WNET's then-president John Jay Iselin about producing his own business show in New York. They recruited Alvin H. Perlmuter, a veteran broadcaster whose previous projects had included *The Great American Dream Machine*, as their producer. And Mr. Goodman went out to find some sponsors.

Metropolitan Life put up more than \$2 million to underwrite the first season of *Adam Smith's Money World*.

A staff was assembled, and the summer of 1984 was spent brainstorming. Originally, there was to have been a regular panel of insiders who would rotate—in the manner of Louis Rukeyser's *Wall Street Week*—but that fell by the wayside. Instead, a format closer to that of *Nightline* was settled on—a thirty-minute show devoted to a single subject—with Mr. Goodman providing the opening background and then bringing on talking heads.

Adam Smith's *Money World* premiered in September 1984. The first show took on the broad subject of the U.S. deficit. But the focus improved considerably with the second one.

"We were gonna do a show about the effects of a strong dollar," Mr. Goodman recounts. "This is the kind of thing that I can bring to a show: I said, 'Awright, strong dollar hurts American exporters. Lemme see a list of exporters.' So they gave me a list of exporters." Eventually he came to Caterpillar, the manufacturer of heavy construction and farm equipment. "Caterpillar was perfect. And so we went to Peoria, Illinois, and I knew that I had to get the chairman. It was a hundred degrees and he didn't want to leave his office, but I knew a show shot in an office would be very boring." Jerry Goodman convinced him to walk through the yard filled with the inventory of great big yellow earth-moving machines and relate the fact that since the dollar was so high, he had lost sales. "And as we walked along, he put his hand on one of the machines, and he said, 'This machine would sell for four million bucks, or whatever, but the dollar went up and we lost the sale.' And that was the show right there."

"We have some shows that take on this tinge of *60 Minutes*, where there's a real story. I loved doing the Bingham's of Louisville, you know?" That was the show about the disintegration of a family newspaper dynasty. "And then I like the ones that are really good solid workmanlike shows, where you take on a tough problem and you get good people to talk about it. Or you deliver a point of view that you can't see on other shows."

That happened in one show, when Mr. Goodman found an ex-arbitrageur who had given up the money world to live blissfully at the Rajneeshpuram commune in Oregon. "And I think we do that a lot."

It's obvious that Mr. Goodman is enthusiastic about what he's doing; it's also obvious that he now speaks precisely in the smart and smart-ass voice of Adam Smith as it has appeared through the years on the printed page. When this happened is not clear, but at some point the man and his alter ego neatly meshed. "There isn't any difference today," he says. "I wouldn't know who else to be."

Richard Scheinin is a contributing editor of AVENUE.

AVENUE INTERNATIONAL

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

How to Break the News To a Future Ex-Employee

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Having to tell people they are fired is so stressful that most managers don't know how to handle it well.

Outplacement firms are best suited to give advice on how to handle "friendly" firings. Usually, a company will call in an outplacement firm, instead of legal counsel, when there hasn't been any impropriety on either side.

Although outplacement firms are paid by the company doing the firing, not by the individual being fired, the firms say they offer advice to both parties.

"If the exit interview is well handled it helps us because then we don't have to pick up a person who is in deep shock," said Pauline Hyde, managing director of Pauline Hyde & Associates Ltd., a London outplacement firm.

Among the first things a boss wants to know is how much notice to give once the decision has been made.

Some companies are getting people out of the office immediately, either to prevent them from confiscating confidential files or from complaining to colleagues and spreading rumors.

"By getting the person off the premises immediately, you avoid a lot of uncertainty among the remaining staff," said Manfred Kees de Vries, a professor of organizational behavior at INSEAD, a business school in Fontainebleau, near Paris.

BUT OTHER experts are against brutal "here today, gone tomorrow" firings. "It's a good way to shatter the individual's morale totally," said Tony Milne, a director of CEPIC Ltd., at Sundridge Park Management Center in Bromley, Kent, near London.

Although it seems obvious, counselors often have to advise companies not to fire people before Christmas or when they are just back from a holiday.

"One manager came back from holiday recently to find his desk gone and a note on the floor asking him to report to the boss," said Brigit Litchfield, managing director of Forum for Occupational Counseling and Unemployment Services Ltd., an outplacement firm in London.

Most layoff counselors agree that the "exit interview" should be short and that some agreement should be reached on what will be said to outsiders that is mutually acceptable to both sides and would not jeopardize the person's chances of finding another job, or harm the company's image.

"The longer the interview goes on the more likely it will become emotional," Mrs. Hyde noted.

Because most people are upset and cannot absorb much else once they are told they are fired, the manager should stick to the bad news and save the good news — details about severance pay or job counseling — for later.

"It isn't too helpful for the manager to go down the counseling road," Mr. Milne said. "No matter how hard he tries to give advice at that time, the person being fired identifies him with the company which is doing this terrible thing to him. You can mention severance pay at the same time but the details are best outlined in a letter later because people tend to black out and may not be able to take it all in."

Should a company tell the person the real reasons they are being let go, especially if it is not related to performance?

"Very often redundancies at senior levels are due to personality clashes," Mrs. Hyde said. "I am not in favor of lying." But how you break the news, she said, "has to be reasonable. It shouldn't hurt too much."

Among the first things a boss wants to know is how much notice to give once the decision has been made.

NYSE Free-Fall: Is It Time to Bail Out?

Analysts Dispute Whether or Not The End Is Here

By Lawrence J. De Maria

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange's free-fall, which has seen the Dow Jones industrial average plunge 228.29 points, or 8.6 percent, in little more than a week, has many money managers wondering whether this might not be a good time to head for the exit.

"It's better when it goes up," said Douglas G. McPeck, vice president at Gateway Investment Advisors in Milford, Ohio. Mr. McPeck's wry assessment was made against a backdrop of real worry. "The concern is justified," he said.

But if money managers are certainly becoming more wary, there is no consensus on where the stock market is headed.

"We still consider this a bull market," Mr. McPeck said. But Kenneth S. Hackel, who runs Systematic Financial Management in Fort Lee, New Jersey, asserted, "The bull market is over; it's dead; it's gone."

Mr. McPeck runs the \$4.5 million Gateway Growth Plus Fund. "As a matter of policy, we're fully invested in stocks," he said. Actually, Gateway Growth usually has 99 percent of its assets in common stocks, with a 1 percent hedge in index put options. "We can go as high as 4 percent," Mr. McPeck said. "I wish I had them today."

But the concern over the pull-back, and a longing for more puts, does not mean Mr. McPeck is ready to buy Treasury bills. He believes that the stock nosedive "is clearly interest-rate motivated; we're finally in the correction that had to be."

Maintaining 25 positions "at all times" in such basic industry cyclical stocks as Bethlehem Steel, Asarco and Phelps-Dodge, Mr. McPeck says he keeps close watch on the industry groups to which they belong.

"If we should see significant price erosion in those groups," he said. "See NYSE, Page 17"



Traders at the New York Stock Exchange as the Dow plummeted a record 95.46 points.

T-Bonds Lower Despite Rebound

Fed's Action to Add Reserves Helps Support Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. Treasury bonds closed Thursday as much as half a point lower, after recovering earlier in the day from a much steeper plunge.

Prices rose after the Federal Reserve entered the money market to add reserves, calming fears of a discount rate increase, traders said.

Until the Fed moved, prices had extended the losses recorded on Wednesday, when dealers continued to sell securities because of the larger-than-expected \$15.68 billion U.S. trade deficit in August.

The Wednesday sell-off was so severe that yields on the Treasury's bellwether 30-year bond rose above 10 percent for the first time since late 1985. Prices fell more than 2 points, or \$20 for each \$1,000 of face value.

"This is the ninth week in a row that the bond market has deteriorated," said Leonard J. Santow, a managing director at Griggs & Santow Inc., a financial consulting firm. "During that time, the longest rally lasted for three days. As a result, people have lost confidence in where value really is. I talk to people who say they think the market has overdone it, but when I ask them if they are ready to buy, they say no."

In the bill market, rates also recovered from an early-session spill. The three-month bill yield fell 10 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to 7.07 percent.

market operations ignited a spate of short-covering. On prices for the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, that frantic buying turned a 1 21/32 point free-fall into a slight 2/32 gain at midday, but prices later slipped to stand 17/32 lower.

The bond ended at 87 15/32, where it yielded 10.22 percent, up from 10.16 percent at Wednesday's close.

One trader commented: "When the Fed comes in early, it's clear they're not going to raise the discount rate."

The Fed entered the market when federal funds were trading at 7.75 percent, up from Wednesday's 7.59 percent average.

Also helping support prices were comments from Manuel Johnson, the Fed's vice chairman, that the bond market may have overreacted to inflationary fears. He said that "fundamentals of inflation really don't look that bad."

"The Fed was both jawboning it and doing something monetarily to signal that they don't want the market to get out of hand," another trader said. Dealers noted that the dollar had also recovered from its lows.

In the bill market, rates also recovered from an early-session spill. The three-month bill yield fell 10 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to 7.07 percent.

(Reuters, NYT)

U.S. Retail Sales, Led by Cars, Fell 0.4% Last Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A sharp decline in automobile sales drove retail sales in the United States down 0.4 percent in September, the first drop in four months, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

That compared with a strong 1.7 percent gain in August.

Excluding the drop in auto sales, total retail sales for the month fell just 0.1 percent.

September automobile sales were down roughly \$500 million, or 1.4 percent, after a strong August performance, when U.S. automakers used incentives to increase sales by 5.7 percent to \$31.1 billion.

The overall decline was in line with what many analysts had expected given the high automobile sales in August. A Bank of America poll of financial analysts found that most believed sales would fall 0.6 percent in September.

September's \$128.8 billion in sales were 0.3 percent below September 1986 but, excluding the auto category, which was 13.2 percent below a year before, total sales were 4.6 percent higher.

The drop in auto sales also reduced overall reported sales of durable goods — goods designed to last three years or more — by 0.9 percent.

Nondurable goods sales slipped 0.1 percent during the month, with general merchandising falling 0.6 percent despite a late start to the school year, which some analysts thought would help department store sales.

Nondurable goods sales were 5.3 percent stronger than September 1986, while general merchandising was 6.4 percent higher.

Analysts said the slight fall may presage a slowing in the pace of consumption from levels earlier this year as higher interest rates exert some drag on the economy.

"There's a worry that with higher interest rates, people are beginning to lose confidence," said David Wyss, senior vice president at Data Resources Inc.

Mr. Wyss said that auto sales, which provided the momentum in August retail sales, would slow again in October and that retail

sales for the fourth quarter would probably be soft.

"But I'm more worried about the first quarter of next year — I think interest rates will continue to go up in the next few months," he said.

Robert Chandross, chief economist at Lloyds Bank/North America, called the September data "non-descript," but said they confirmed a trend of a slowdown in the pace of consumption. (UPI, Reuters)

Jobless in U.K. Steady at 10.3% In September

Reuters

LONDON — Unemployment in Britain was unchanged in September at 10.3 percent of the work force, the Employment Department said Thursday.

The total number of unemployed was 2.87 million, a slight increase from 2.7 million for August.

The seasonally adjusted figure, which includes persons leaving school, fell a record provisional 53,800 in September to total 2.77 million, or 10 percent of the work force, the department said.

In August, revised figures showed that seasonally adjusted unemployment fell 47,100 to 10.2 percent, the department said. It said that total had declined for 15 consecutive months.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler attributed the improvement to a strong economy and rising productivity.

The department also announced that average wage increases in Britain for the year to August, adjusted for factors such as back pay, was unchanged from July at 7.5 percent. The rate of pay increases in Britain is usually higher than the rate of inflation. The difference for the past year is 4.2 percent.

Currency Rates

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Interest Rates

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Pöhl Assails Proposal For Investment Tax

He Warns of Exodus by Investors

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of West Germany's central bank, said Thursday that a planned withholding tax on investment income announced last week could weaken the nation's competitive position as a financial center and be likely to increase upward pressure on interest rates.

In a speech to a conference of West German securities dealers, Mr. Pöhl was strongly critical of the planned 10 percent withholding tax on investment income.

The Bundesbank president said he opposed imposition of such a tax when it was considered in the early 1980s and expressed skepticism about possible benefits from the tax, which is intended to help finance a broader West German tax reform package.

"How large the net fiscal results of the planned withholding tax will be, how much it will help the income gap from the general tax rate reduction, are questions which are very difficult to judge," Mr. Pöhl said. "But based on the market reaction we've seen over the past few days, I'm afraid that it will have the effect of raising interest rates."

The tax could also create a split in the capital markets, Mr. Pöhl said, by prompting investors to turn to securities not subject to the tax and shifting trading in West German securities to London or other financial centers. The planned tax will not apply to Eurobonds denominated in Deutsche marks.



Karl Otto Pöhl

"Among the negative effects mentioned in the report to the government on this problem delivered in May of 1986," Mr. Pöhl said, "was the weakening of the international stature of the West German financial center in favor of the Euro-market. I fear that this assessment is still applicable today."

The planned introduction of the withholding tax "makes it more urgent" that taxes affecting capital markets, "at least within the European Community, be quickly harmonized," he added.

Mr. Pöhl's critical view of the planned withholding tax was shared by Rüdiger von Rosen, the chief executive of the Association of West German Stock Exchanges.

12-Member Board to Oversee ASEA, Brown Boveri Merger

By David Brown

Special to the Herald Tribune

ZURICH — ASEA AB of Sweden and BBC Brown, Boveri & Co. of Switzerland, whose plans to merge on Jan. 1 will create the world's largest electrical engineering group, revealed Thursday details of the management structure for the new organization.

The appointment of a 12-member executive committee is the first step in what analysts expect to be a difficult process of putting together Europe's biggest cross-border merger.

It also provides clues to the divisional makeup of the new group, which will be formally announced next week, analysts said.

The committee will be under the overall control of the ASEA chief

executive, Percy Barnevik. BBC's current chief executive, Thomas P. Gasser, will become his deputy.

The committee will include five other executives from the Swedish group, who are expected to have the major responsibilities for finance and sales.

The committee includes only two representatives from BBC's West German arm, which generates 40 percent of its \$8.78 billion annual sales.

Analysts expressed surprise that the candidate apparently slated to coordinate research and development for the new group, Berthold Romacker, has been chosen from BBC.

Although hailed for its technical quality, Brown Boveri's research and development division had been slow to bring products to market.

Advertisement for American Express Bank, titled 'PRIVATE BANKING RE-DEFINED'. It discusses growth opportunities worldwide, private banking services, and the bank's global network.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.K. Prices BP Shares at £3.30 Each

Continued from Page 12
LONDON — The British government on Thursday launched the biggest share sale in its program to denationalize state-held companies...

The sale of the government stake and new shares in BP is the largest issue ever undertaken. It is the latest move by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government to cut the state's role in the economy.

Six million people already have expressed interest in the issue, which involves £1.5 billion worth of new shares and the British government's remaining 31.5 percent stake in BP.

The price announcement ends an advertising campaign aimed at re-igniting the huge success of the sales of British Airways PLC, British Gas PLC, British Telecom...

Guinness Adviser Seelig Is Charged in Britain
LONDON — Roger Seelig, a former top merger specialist, was charged Thursday with theft and conspiracy in connection with Guinness PLC's acquisition of Distillers Co. last year, British police said.

Mr. Seelig, 42, formerly with the investment firm Morgan Grenfell & Co., was a key member of Guinness's advisory group during its £2.6 billion (\$4.2 billion) bid for Distillers, a Scotch whisky and gin maker. Mr. Seelig resigned from Morgan Grenfell in December. The firm cited breaches of established procedures.

ish Gas PLC, British Telecommunications LONDON — The aerogenic builder Rolls-Royce PLC since Mrs. Thatcher came to power in 1979.

Most of the shares will be offered to British investors at the £3.30 price announced Thursday. The remainder will be sold through an international offer, at a price announced later this month. This could drive up the value of the sale toward £7.5 billion, analysts say.

BP shares closed Thursday on the London Stock Exchange at 350 pence. At that price, the shares to be sold are being offered at a 20 percent discount.

The sale of nearly 2 billion shares held by the state is expected to add to the stock portfolios of millions of Britons who have become shareholders under the denationalization policy.

"It's an important step," said Michael Unsworth, an oil company analyst with Smith New Court. "For Britain it is another stage in the government policy of promoting share ownership and privatization."

The privatization strategy has provoked criticism from the opposition Labour Party, which nationalized many industries after World War II. It maintains that the government is selling back to the public what it already owns.

"It is a tragedy and a disgrace that the government is selling off Britain's last strategic oil asset, at such a cost to the British public," said Labour's finance spokesman, Gordon Brown. The sale is bad news for Britain and represents a bad deal for the country as a whole.

Market makers fear being flooded with formal applications, which are due by Oct. 30, and they

have been reminded by the stock exchanges that they cannot renege on handling the new stock.

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Bank, which is handling the sale on government instructions, has said that buyers will pay for the stock in three installments. The first, of 120 pence, is due on purchase; the second, of 105 pence, on Aug. 30, 1988, and the third, also of 105 pence, on April 27, 1989.

BP said Thursday that the minimum investment would be 80 shares worth £264. Investors who keep 10 shares over a period of three years will receive a free share.

BP expects that profits will jump 77 percent, to £1.45 billion this year.

The firm was one of the "Seven Sisters," the oil majors that dominated world oil before the rise of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the 1970s. It ranks among the top five firms in Europe in terms of market capitalization.

Pickens Group Loses Court Bid on Newmont
WILMINGTON, Delaware — A Delaware court on Thursday denied a bid by an investment group led by T. Boone Pickens to block Consolidated Gold Fields PLC's acquisition of 15.6 million shares in Newmont Mining Corp.

Judge Jack Jacobs of Chancery Court also vacated a temporary restraining order preventing Gold Fields from voting the stock.

To enjoin Gold Fields' new controlling stock purchases is unnecessary," the judge said, adding that it "was a legally proper transaction that did not by itself involve actionable wrongdoing."

ETA Introduces 2 Lower-Priced Supercomputers

Special to the Herald Tribune
PARIS — A Control Data Corp. subsidiary, ETA Systems, on Thursday unveiled two lower-priced versions of the ETA-10 supercomputer.

In presentations in Paris and New York, ETA said its air-cooled Model P would cost \$850,000 to \$995,000. A more powerful air-cooled unit, Model Q, will be priced at \$1.2 million to \$1.4 million.

The Model P can perform up to 750 million calculations per second, and the Model Q has a peak performance of 947 million calculations per second.

The 10-E, which was introduced in April, is cooled by liquid nitrogen and starts at \$5.5 million. It can run up to 10 billion calculations per second.

Gil Williams, vice president of Control Data's computer systems division, said the new models would be available in early 1988. He said ETA had already received orders for four of the new machines.

The target market, he said, will be science and engineering departments in universities and government labs, as well as corporate research departments in the aerospace, chemicals and automotive industries.

The new models will compete against supercomputers from Cray Research Inc. and the so-called mini-supercomputers from such companies as Alliant Computer Systems Corp. and Convex Computer Corp., the company said.

Kerkorian Presents Plan for Pan Am

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A group representing Kirk Kerkorian, a California investor who heads MGM/UA Communications, has presented a takeover plan to the unions of Pan American World Airways that requires greater concessions from the workers than current management has asked.

Under the proposal, Mr. Kerkorian would own slightly more than 50 percent of the stock in the restructured airline, according to a union source, and the employees would hold about 25 percent.

The investment banker representing the unions, Drexel Burnham Lambert, has been seeking a partner for the unions in acquiring the airline. To attract buyers, the unions have promised concessions in return for new management and a greater stake for their employees, which now hold about 7 percent of the carrier.

The source estimated that the proposed union concessions would total \$900 million over four years. Pan Am management has asked the unions for \$180 million a year in concessions, which would come to \$720 million in that period.

The source also said that under the plan the Kerkorian group would take over only the airline and not the rest of the company. The airline would be spun off and the remaining parent company, Pan Am Corp., would retain the Pan Am Shuttle, Pan Am Express, its commuter affiliate, and Pan Am World Services, which provides technical services for government and commercial projects.

The union source said that the impression given by the Kerkorian representatives was that C. Edward Acker, chairman of Pan Am Corp., would continue to head the parent company. Some of those units are more profitable than the airline.

He said that would make it more palatable for Mr. Acker to support the Kerkorian takeover plan even though he and his management team would no longer be involved in operating the airline.

The source said Mr. Kerkorian's representatives met with the leaders of the four unions on Wednesday. The representatives included Donald Lloyd Jones, a former airline executive, and Terry Christensen, a representative of Transcend Corp., which Mr. Kerkorian owns.

The union coalition consists of the pilots, flight attendants, flight engineers and ticket agents.

Hutton Settles Claims Over Mining Shares
United Press International
BOSTON — E.F. Hutton & Co. has agreed to refund \$650,000 that more than 100 Massachusetts investors lost after buying unregistered mining securities from Hutton brokers, state officials said.

The New York brokerage firm must also pay the state \$26,000 in administrative fees from the investigation and it must institute new procedures to prevent the unauthorized sale of unregistered securities.

Transamerica reached the agreement with Borg-Warner Holdings Corp., the parent company of Borg-Warner Acceptance, which had total assets of \$4.1 billion as of June 30 and 1986 after-tax earnings of \$79.9 million.

The finance company has about 2,850 employees and 325 offices worldwide.

James Harvey, Transamerica's chairman, said, "The acquisition of BWAC will complement our existing consumer finance activities, giving us a balanced mix of consumer and commercial business."

Borg-Warner's other products and services are automotive components, chemicals and plastics and information and protective services.

Transamerica, an insurance and financial services company based in San Francisco, had total assets of \$17.3 billion as of June 30. Its after-tax earnings for the first nine months of 1987 were a record \$354.8 million.

"We're very pleased by the agreement," said James F. Ber, Borg-Warner's chairman. "We feel that two very strong companies are coming together to the benefit of both."

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EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited Secretary
Dated: 12th October, 1987.

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Oct 15 High Low

Table listing NYSE closing prices for various stocks including American Express, Aetna, Alcoa, etc.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

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Table listing bond prices including Municipal Bonds, Treasury Bonds, etc.

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NYSE Highs-Lows

Table listing NYSE Highs and Lows for various stocks.

Paris Commodities

Table listing Paris Commodities prices including Sugar, Coffee, etc.

London Commodities

Table listing London Commodities prices including Sugar, Coffee, etc.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table listing S&P 100 Index Options prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table listing U.S. Treasuries prices including Treasury Bonds, etc.

DM Futures Options

Table listing DM Futures Options prices.

London Metals

Table listing London Metals prices including Aluminum, Copper, etc.

Spot Commodities

Table listing Spot Commodities prices including Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Dividends

Table listing Dividends for various stocks.

Sony Postpones Audio Tape Drive

COLOGNE - Sony Deutschland GmbH, the West German subsidiary of Sony Corp. of Japan, postponed a planned European sales launch on Thursday of its digital audio tape recorder because of technical problems, a company spokesman said.

U.S. Navy Picks Marconi In \$450 Million Contract

LONDON - Marconi Co., a unit of General Electric Co. of Britain, said Thursday that it had received a development contract from the U.S. Navy worth more than \$450 million.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBN, ABBN, etc.

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Table titled 'Floating-Rate Notes' with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes.

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Why Entertain some of the people some of the time, when you can Entertain all of the people, all of the time?



TV programme makers have until now been restricted to using a small number of national channels to reach and entertain their audiences. But all that is about to change. When ASTRA - Europe's sixteen channel TV satellite - goes into orbit next year, the opportunities to expand their audience takes off too! Programmers will be able to reach audiences on a number of general entertainment channels transmitted to viewers in their own language - dramatically increasing national choice. As a powerful and unique bonus, they will also be able to reach viewers on a number of pan-European channels, news on one channel, sport on another, movies, cultural and children's programmes dubbed into multiple languages. An ideal channel mix will be designed to maximise these opportunities. The great attraction of this line-up to any TV viewer is that at least 8 channels will be of primary interest, with others from around Europe of additional interest. Equally important, ASTRA can be picked up on dishes - cheap enough and small enough to stimulate installation in millions of homes right across Europe. Programme makers, programme providers and their advertisers will not only be able to reach more of the people more of the time... they will be able to amortise their costs over a European network rather than being restricted to national boundaries. Soon it will be all eyes on ASTRA. The people's choice! Europe's Hot Bird is warming up nicely.



Société Européenne des Satellites, 63 avenue de la Liberté, L-1931 Luxembourg. Tel: (352) 49 94 711. Tlx: 60229 SESAT LU. FAX: 49 94 71219.

Advertisement for Longines watches. Features a Longines watch and text: 'LONGINES THE LONGINES STYLE Conquest VHP in titanium and gold Bijouterie Royal Quartz 10 Rue Royale - 75008 PARIS'.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBN, ABBN, etc.

CURRENCY MARKETS

MARKETS: Dow Average Takes Another Tumble

(Continued from Page 1) Germany as not in accord the spirit of international cooperation among major industrial nations, spelled out in Paris in July. He said he had not previously conveyed his concern over German interest rates to the Paris team.

said that the briefing that he gave Sprinkel gave Mr. Reagan a scheduled some time ago and not prompted by the decline in the stock market on Tuesday.

plunge in the Dow index was followed by another poor showing in U.S. trade accounts. All figures showed that the trade deficit had shrunk in July to \$16.47 billion from \$16.47 billion in July, a large improvement had been anticipated.

analysts suggested that the reaction in markets to the report indicated that the dollar drop even further — rekindling inflation and forcing rates even further.

Rose \$5.7 Billion Week Ending Oct. 5

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrow measure of the U.S. money stock, rose \$5.7 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$757.2 billion in the week ending Oct. 5, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

previous week's M-1 was up at \$751.5 billion, while the week moving average of M-1 was \$753.8 billion from \$750.8 billion. M-1 includes cash in circulation and checking accounts and traveler's checks.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Rate, and Change. Includes London Dollar Rates for Deutsche mark, French franc, and Swiss franc.

In New York currency trading, the dollar recovered moderate early losses and continued to rise after bearish sentiment proved insufficient to break key support levels, dealers said.

The dollar closed at 1.8005 Deutsche marks, off slightly from 1.8050 Wednesday, and at 142.075 yen, down fractionally from 142.30.

Gold Touches 2-Month High

LONDON — Gold prices rose as much as \$8 an ounce Thursday, to two-month highs on buying propelled by the recent erosion of the dollar. Wall Street stocks and U.S. bonds.

In the New York futures market, December gold rose \$6.70 to \$472.50 an ounce, its highest since Aug. 28, before running into profit-taking on a recovery in the dollar. It closed at \$467.80, still up \$2.

World Markets Jolted by U.S. Trade Figures

TOKYO — Financial markets in Japan, Britain, West Germany and France suffered sharp declines Thursday after the announcement by the United States that its merchandise trade deficit remained near a record high.

Stock prices fell on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in light of the yen's continued appreciation against the dollar and a record overnight fall on Wall Street of 95.46 points in the Dow Jones industrial average.

The plunge in the Dow was attributed to a Commerce Department report that the U.S. trade deficit narrowed only slightly in August, to \$15.68 billion from \$16.47 billion in July. Economists had predicted a larger shrinking in the deficit.

The 225-share Nikkei market index lost 218.21 to 26,428.22. It had risen 250 points on Wednesday.

Declines led advances nearly 2 to 1 with sales of 900 million shares. Because of the continuing rise in the yen, brokers said, there was especially heavy selling of export-oriented stocks.

Stock prices in London also fell sharply. At the close of trading, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 Index was down 21 at 2,301.9. Shares with American Depository Receipts were hardest hit.

In West Germany, markets already suffering from the announcement of a proposed withholding tax on investment income were further depressed by the U.S. economic developments.

The dollar tumbled to a five-week low of 1.80 Deutsche marks in Frankfurt. Concern that this would have a further impact on West Germany's major exporters sent the Commerzbank 60-share index down 44.3 points to 1,902.6.

Bond prices slumped as much as 1.5 pennies. French financial markets also suffered sharp declines. Hardest hit was the fledgling MATIF financial futures market, where prices for future delivery of French government bonds fell by as much as 1.80 francs (30 cents).

Investors also unloaded shares in hectic trading. Analysis said there was concern that the U.S. trade figures could prompt American authorities to push interest rates up, which would convince investors to keep funds in dollar instruments.

Peugeot SA plunged 85 francs to 1,340. Bond prices dropped, sending yields surging. Dealers said long-term interest returns on French government bonds could reach 12 percent soon. Yields had been below 10 percent as recently as the end of July.

NYSE: Does the Record Point Drop in the Dow Mean the End Has Come?

(Continued from first finance page) said, "that would tell us that something bad is out there, that the bull market is getting a little long in the tooth." So far, he said, the telltale erosion in those stock prices has not occurred.

Money managers, in general, are faced with some difficult decisions. Wall Street is still sitting with a pile of chips made in the past five years of the bull market. Even after Wednesday's debacle, most stock prices are still well ahead of their positions in 1982, when the bull market began. And the Dow is up 21.4 percent from its 1982 close of 1,895.95. Still, the Dow has come down more than 11.4 percent since the heady days of late summer. The key bull-market indicator hit a record 2,722.42 on Aug. 25.

Now, managers must decide whether what is going on is only a temporary, albeit spectacular, setback caused by rising interest rates that may reverse themselves or the start of a true bear market.

For now, it seems that many money managers are treating the market slump as an opportunity.

"What we've done in here, in the last two weeks, with the bond market collapsing, is to recommend some money into bonds," said Henry M. Greenleaf Jr., president of ITC Investment in Providence, Rhode Island. Wednesday, the yield on the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond topped 10 percent for the first time since late 1985.

Mr. Greenleaf said he had rearranged client portfolios so that they were now 22 percent in bonds, with maturities ranging from five to seven years. He is keeping a 65 percent position in equities and lowering cash positions to 13 percent. That compares with the 65 percent equity, 15 percent bond and 20 percent cash ratio maintained until recently.

Mr. Greenleaf believes that the disappointing trade deficit figures

widely cited as responsible for Wednesday's stock and bond plunges may not look so bad "by the time the fourth or fifth revision comes out" in a few months. He thus expects a "rally in the dollar," he said, that will lead to "knee-jerk rallies in the bond and stock markets; the bull market is not over."

Robert N. Gordon, president of Twenty-First Securities Corp. in New York, is a hedge. He really does not care what the market does; his clients' investments are usually protected against market reversals. But he does not like stocks right now. "I wouldn't step in here," he said.

He suggested a strategy, however: "What I've told some clients to do recently is to take whatever they were going to put in the market — say \$100,000 — and buy \$100,000 in one-year Treasury bills, and then take the change they get back and use that money to buy stock market calls. That way you are guaranteed to get back your money by the United States government, and you will still participate if the market does go back up."

Mr. Gordon said that a face-value purchase of \$100,000 in Treasury bills maturing on Sept. 29, 1988, at 8.17 percent interest, would cost \$92,500. The \$7,500 in-

terest, he said, could be put in index call options that could control \$225,000 in stocks until December.

Mr. Hackett, the pessimistic money manager who says he is usually "fully invested" in stocks, is now "40 percent in cash, as high as I've ever been," Mr. Hackett said. "I'd advise investors to prepare for a long bear market."

He said he based his prediction on three main factors: "an overzealous Congress that is frustrating large investors" by discouraging mergers; the interest rate policies of the new Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, and "a lame-duck president."

Japanese Traders Predict Slow Rise in Gold

TOKYO — The price of gold can be expected to firm after some weakness in the short term but is unlikely to rise to \$500 an ounce this year, according to precious metal dealers and traders here.

Although the market will not have sharp gains, prices will move up gradually from the current range of \$470 to \$470 an ounce said Itano Tsumihisa, regional manager of the World Gold Council, a precious metal retail company.

Fears of world inflation are the biggest supportive factor for gold prices, he said. Japan's rapidly growing money supply, which showed an annual rate of increase of more than 10 percent in recent figures, and higher U.S. consumer prices are among the reasons behind those fears, Mr. Tsumihisa said.

Katsumi Yoshioka, general manager of the precious metal department of Nissin Corp. agreed that the underlying sentiment toward gold is bullish because of inflation fears.

coming up in 1988, strong policy measures there to counter inflationary trends seem unlikely, dealers said.

Recent sharp rises in copper and aluminum prices are positive for

Fears of world inflation are the biggest supportive factor for gold prices.

gold, as are higher farm product prices in U.S. markets, they said. Higher commodity prices usually are signs of inflation.

Dealers were divided on the effect that any discount rate increases in Japan and the United States would have on gold.

pan, usually prefer bank savings, shares, and other paper assets to gold, and high interest rates would provide an incentive to stay in those investments.

Higher discount rates are also generally viewed as preventing inflation, they added.

However, Mr. Tsumihisa and other dealers say discount rate increases could be positive for gold. They said recent increases in interest rates have reflected fears that inflation would worsen, and have thus helped add to concern. Without fresh incentives, paper assets may start losing some of their attractiveness, traders said.

Falling bond markets will help to spur private investors to shift to the gold market, Mr. Tsumihisa said. He said private investors had already been pulling away from bonds after Tatcho Chemical Industries Co. incurred big losses on bond investments.

Despite the various supporting factors they see for gold, traders were hesitant to forecast sharp rises in the short term or to offer exact projections.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 4 P.M. C/P, Net. Includes various stock listings.

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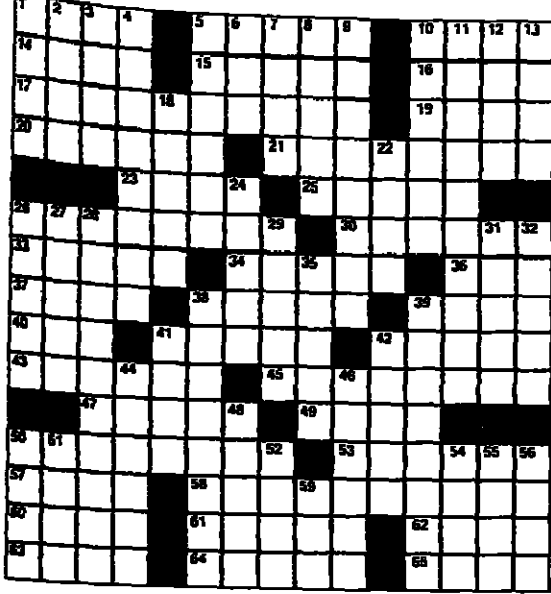
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Business and Management



ACROSS

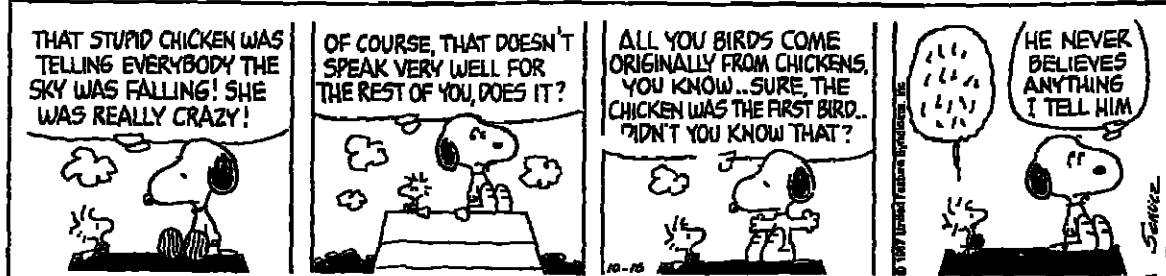
1 Robin Williams role
5 Ancient dramatist
9 Actor's status
14 Ironworker's item
18 Statue's garment
19 Education
17 Flower of 47
20 Stimulus-response device
21 Stripped racing car
23 Conception
25 Landmark of 28
26 Wicked acts
30 City on the Sabine
33 "Who touches... Whittier
34 Yorkshire city
36 Interdict
37 Billionth: Comb. form
38 Resembling certain soil
39 Sheltered nook
40 Actress Lu
41 Watery design
42 Arbor
43 Of canines, etc.
45 Panhandle city
47 Subject of this puzzle

DOWN

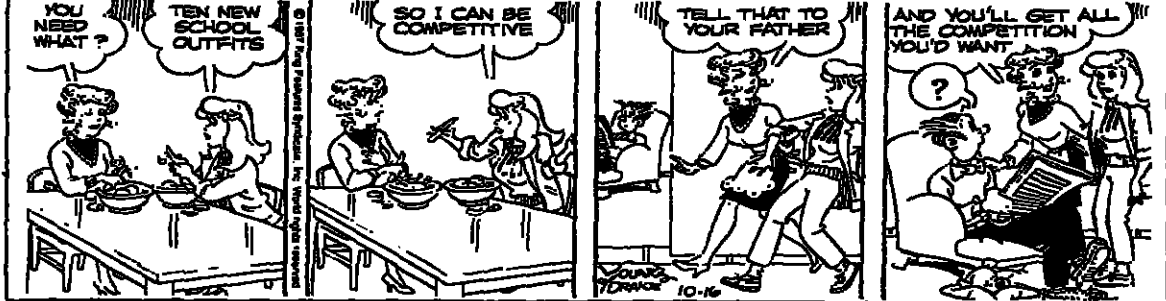
1 Tomcats
2 Complaint
3 Female herring
4 Town on the Rio Grande
5 Cinema's
6 Piscivorous bird
7 True grt
8 Horse or light follower
9 Condition in flowers
10 Blood fluid
11 Amphitheater at Dallas
12 Shoe insert
13 Palmist
18 Omnipotent
22 Freshwater fish
24 Dwight's opponent
26 Like a lion or zebra
27 "...thee not... Shakti
28 Locale of Lactland
A.T.B.
29 Early Calif. missionary
31 Mallet
32 Summer month in Buenos Aires
35 Fragrant resin
38 Treacle
39 Jibe
41 Kind of skirt
42 Mustang, for short
44 Lessee
46 Pointed
48 Vapid
50 A long time
51 Copter's cousin
52 Irritated state
54 Humdingar
55 Type of type: Abbr.
56 Famous
58 Ranger
59 Whit

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PEANUTS



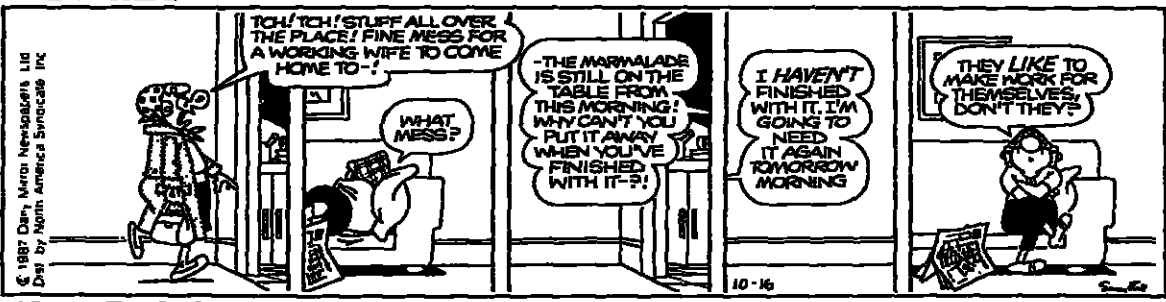
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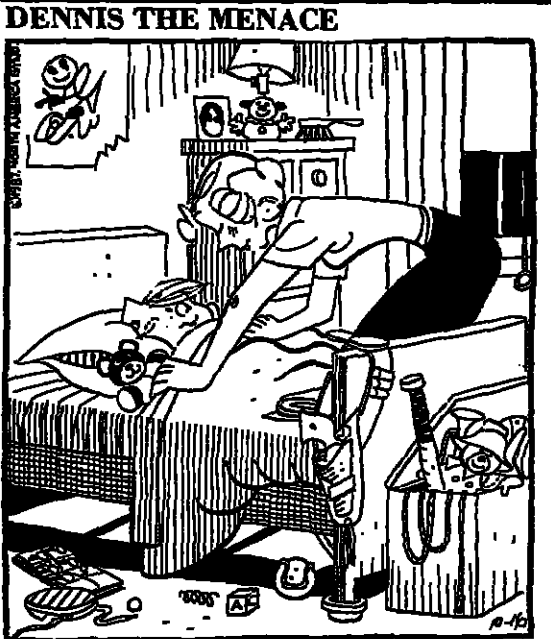
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



'REMEMBER, MOM, TOMORROW IS YOUR BIRTHDAY, SO DON'T FORGET TO BUY YOURSELF SOMETHING FOR ME.'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROBAR
MYJUP
BALLEF
PROVLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the scurried word game, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○

Yesterday's Jumble: BOOBY FLUKE WHOLLY LOTION
Answer: When you think you're fooling with the stock market be careful, but it do this—FOOL WITH YOU

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	12	8	Beijing	16	11
Athens	13	9	Bombay	27	23
Berlin	10	7	Hong Kong	23	19
Bombay	27	23	Kobe	16	12
Buenos Aires	19	15	London	12	8
Calcutta	27	23	Manila	26	22
Cardenas	22	18	Osaka	16	12
Caracas	22	18	Seoul	16	12
Cebu	23	19	Singapore	27	23
Colon	22	18	Taipei	16	12
Copenhagen	10	7	Tokyo	16	12
Dallas	12	8			
Dhaka	27	23			
Hankow	16	12			
Hong Kong	23	19			
Kobe	16	12			
London	12	8			
Manila	26	22			
Osaka	16	12			
Seoul	16	12			
Singapore	27	23			
Taipei	16	12			
Tokyo	16	12			

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOK BRIEFS

QUIDDITIES: An Intermittently Philosophical Dictionary. By W.V. Quine. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

To define the quiddity of a thing originally meant to define its essential nature; then the word came to mean a subtle distinction, and then a quibble. All three senses are called into play in the title of W.V. Quine's "Quiddities" (though the implication of mere quibbling can fairly safely be assumed to be ironic); and since in the course of the book Quine displays both a taste and a talent for apt alliteration, you feel he must have been quite pleased to have hit on a neat title that also alliterates with his name. That name is an illustrious one. An emeritus professor of philosophy at Harvard, Quine has won a world reputation for his work on logic; has won a position to judge have often described him as one of the greatest of living philosophers.

In "Quiddities" he addresses himself to more than 80 assorted topics, arranged in alphabetical order from "Alphabet" to "Zero." Some of the articles are speckled with mathematical symbols, and likely to frighten off all but the most intrepid layman. Others, in which Quine worries away at such topics as "Necessity" and "Identity," seem perfectly intelligible within their limits—seem, indeed, beautifully lucid; but you are left feeling that without a grounding in professional philosophy you can't really grasp their full significance, or see how they fit in with one another.

Yet taken as a whole the book is much less daunting and much more pleasurable than this makes it sound. (John Gross, NYT)

THE LAST INTELLECTUALS: American Culture in the Age of Academe. By Russell Jacoby. Basic Books, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

"Where is the younger intellectual generation?" Russell Jacoby inquires in his absorbing new book "The Last Intellectuals," by which he deliberately ambiguous title he means both the final generation and "the generation most recently past (as in last year), implying their soon will be another."

The younger generation is nowhere, he replies. In the 1950s there were, according to Jacoby's list, Mary McCarthy, Philip Rahv, C. Wright Mills, Dwight Macdonald, Lionel Trilling, David Reisman, Irving Howe, Arthur M.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	L	E	A	S	N	A	N	A	S	T	A	S
L	O	A	T	H	O	L	E	G	H	O	W	E
A	T	S	E	A	N	A	V	A	J	O	J	O
P	I	T	A	P	A	T	A	M	A	P	O	L
S	E	C	O	N	D	A	C	T				
V	A	S	E	I	X	I	A	K	A	P	P	A
E	S	T	E	D	I	T	F	L	E	A	D	
S	T	E	R	N	C	R	O	K	A	P	I	
P	I	L	A	F	A	B	E	T	L	A	O	
A	N	E	W	O	S	T	E	M	S	E	W	S
P	R	O	C	E	D	U	R	E				
T	R	E	A	N	C	E	I	S	A	D	O	R
V	E	N	G	E	A	N	C	E	A	M	A	L
E	D	I	E	F	I	N	G	E	T	A	P	E
R	O	D	S	S	C	O	T	D	E	N	S	E

We have all heard horror stories like these by now. The great thing about the National Assessment is that it moves beyond the anecdotal or the fragmentary to hard representative evidence. Financed by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the test—carried out in 1986—was the first of its kind; approximately 8,000 17-year-olds took part, carefully chosen to reflect the make-up of the population as a whole in terms of region, gender, race, type of community and type of school. (John Gross, NYT)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE end of the Von Zedtwitz Knockout Team championship for 1986-87 will overlap with the 1987-88 event. The prolonging of the contest was insured when Phillip Alder and John Lowenthal, both of Manhattan, and Dorothy and Alan Truscott of the Bronx won by 38 international match points against Michael Radin, Michael Koppert, Phillip Martin and Karen McCallum, all of Manhattan. Each team defeated the other once. A third meeting will decide the title. The first deal of the playoff was a portent of things to come. When the Alder team held the North-South cards, their opponents, as shown, eventually chose to double five hearts. That contract could have been defeated by double-dummy defense, thanks to East's possession of the heart

eight—a card that is not as trivial as it appears. West led the diamond queen followed by the spade ace. He then played the diamond king, forcing dummy to ruff, but this did not hurt the declarer. He cashed the club ace and crossed ruff happily to make the remaining tricks. The winning defense was extremely difficult. It was necessary for West to underlead his diamond honor, gambling that his partner held the jack. That would have permitted East to lead a low trump and out down the cross-ruff possibility. The heart eight would then be crucial, preventing South from establishing and using the clubs. Trade the clubs and seven of hearts, and South would eventually use the ten and eight as entries to the dummy with declarative effect. It is easy to see that East-West would have been wise to continue to five spades, which can always succeed and might

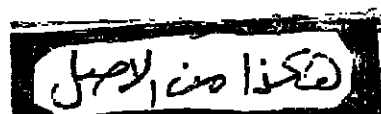
make an overtrick. If the defense starts with a club to the ace and another club, East can ruff high and then infer that North has the spade king. In the replay, East was permitted to play four spades, and the Alder foursome gained 15 international match points.

The bidding:

North: 1NT
South: 2NT
West: 3NT
East: 4NT

West led the diamond queen.

World Stock Markets	Amsterdam	London	Paris	Frankfurt	Stockholm	Sydney	Zurich	Tokyo
Amsterdam	Case Prev. 42.80	Amst. 100.00	Paris 100.00	Frankfurt 100.00	Stockholm 100.00	Sydney 100.00	Zurich 100.00	Tokyo 100.00
London	Amst. 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Paris 100.00	Frankfurt 100.00	Stockholm 100.00	Sydney 100.00	Zurich 100.00	Tokyo 100.00
Paris	Amst. 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Case Prev. 42.80	Frankfurt 100.00	Stockholm 100.00	Sydney 100.00	Zurich 100.00	Tokyo 100.00
Frankfurt	Amst. 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Paris 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Stockholm 100.00	Sydney 100.00	Zurich 100.00	Tokyo 100.00
Stockholm	Amst. 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Paris 100.00	Frankfurt 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Sydney 100.00	Zurich 100.00	Tokyo 100.00
Sydney	Amst. 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Paris 100.00	Frankfurt 100.00	Stockholm 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Zurich 100.00	Tokyo 100.00
Zurich	Amst. 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Paris 100.00	Frankfurt 100.00	Stockholm 100.00	Sydney 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Tokyo 100.00
Tokyo	Amst. 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80	Paris 100.00	Frankfurt 100.00	Stockholm 100.00	Sydney 100.00	Zurich 100.00	Case Prev. 42.80



SPORTS

Cardinals Blank Giants for NL Pennant

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service
ST. LOUIS — As he lost one player after another to injuries, as he lost his first baseman and a reliever for various parts of the season, Whitey Herzog always reacted the same way.

He would run a hand through his red crewcut, scratch his belly and say something out. "We'll try to figure something out." Now, Herzog and his St. Louis Cardinals can figure something out in the World Series because Wednesday night they won the National League pennant with a 6-0 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

The pennant is their third in six years, and they'll meet the Minnesota Twins on Saturday night in the Metrodome in Game 1 of the 1987 World Series.

With 55,331 fans at Busch Stadium Wednesday night, the Cardinals played like the efficient machine they are, getting an eight-



Danny Cox, the Cardinals pitcher, after the final out.

NFL Strike Appears to Crumble

WASHINGTON — The 24-day National Football League players strike ended in all but name Thursday with the resolve of players collapsing throughout the league and many teams reporting to management on mass.

Player representatives from the 28 clubs scheduled a telephone conference call with Gene Upshaw, leader of their union. When asked whether Upshaw had given a formal order putting players back to work, a union spokesman offered no comment.

But such an order seemed almost pointless. The striking Indianapolis Colts, Washington Redskins, Philadelphia Eagles, New York Jets and Seattle Seahawks reported for duty. The Denver Broncos and Buffalo Bills voted to cross the picket line but had not yet come back to camp.



Jose Oquendo, whose 3-run homer was the big blow in the 6-0 victory by St. Louis over San Francisco, leaps atop his celebrating teammates after they captured the league title.

San Francisco: A Franchise in Peril

Loss Could Tip Stadium Ballot, Sending Giants Elsewhere

ST. LOUIS — It isn't often that the fate of a sports franchise might rest on one game, but that was the prospect for the San Francisco Giants as they lost the National League pennant to the Cardinals.

The future location of the Giants' franchise depends on the emotions of San Francisco voters on Nov. 3, and Jose Oquendo's crushing three-run homer just might jeopardize Proposition W on the ballot, authorizing a new baseball stadium close to downtown.

A pennant, and the return of the Giants for the middle three games of the World Series, with black-and-orange "Hamm Baby" banners draped all over the city probably would have convinced swing voters to rush to the polls.

Losers' Leonard Is MVP

ST. LOUIS — They threw debris at him. They chanted his name derisively. They booed. Jeffrey Leonard shrugged off the abuse and won Most Valuable Player honors in the National League playoffs.

Still, the fans had the last laugh because while Leonard was the MVP, his San Francisco Giants were losers of the NL pennant.

1987: Season of the Scarlet Asterisk?

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — Somewhere, in a box set in the sky, Roger Maris and Ford Frick must be laughing about the football follies of 1987.

Twenty-six years ago this fall, the slugger and the baseball commissioner agonized over whether Maris's 61st homer was simon-pure, or should be stigmatized by some typographical mark.

How charming, how innocent, that little spat seems in retrospect, now that the National Football League seems bent on legitimizing accomplishments by a ragtag swarm of strikebreakers.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball
Playoff Summary
NATIONAL LEAGUE
SAN FRAN ST LOUIS

League Championship Series Results
Year-by-year results in the National League and American League Championship Series since divisional play began in 1969.

World Series Schedule
SATURDAY, OCT. 17
St. Louis (top) vs. Milwaukee (11-11)

NHL Standings
Wales Conference
Patrick Division

Transition
BASEBALL
HOUSTON — Announced the resignation of Dick Wagner, president and general manager.



Before the Bout
Tyrell Biggs, right, with Mike Tyson, the undisputed heavyweight boxing champion, before their scheduled 15-round title fight Friday in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Football Answers

Prayers at Small Illinois College

GREENVILLE, Illinois — For almost a century, tiny Greenville College got along without football. Now, after much thought and prayer, the school is trying to boost its enrollment by getting in the game.

European Soccer

CHAMPIONSHIP QUALIFIERS
GROUP 1
Spain 2, Austria 0
Poland 3, Spain 1

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued From Back Page)
ESCORTS & GUIDES
INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
USA & WORLDWIDE

PEOPLE

Vanessa Redgrave Wins Boston Cancellation Suit

A U.S. federal appeals court awarded Vanessa Redgrave \$120,000 stemming from cancellation of a 1982 performance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

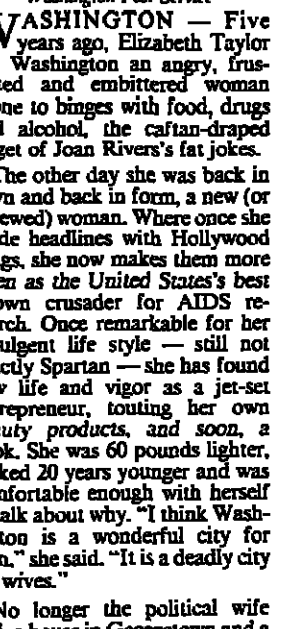
A Soviet government spokesman said that the single-engine Cessna Madras R44, flew to Red Square in May will be flown back to Hamburg on Sunday.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain will make her first trip to Dallas this weekend to visit her son, Mark, and his wife, Diane.

Two Spanish climbers have conquered the 8,091-meter (26,538-foot) Mount Annapurna 13 days after two compatriots accomplished the feat by a different route.

The New Liz Taylor: A Scent of Success

By Nina Hyde



Elizabeth Taylor in 1981 (left) and after her Betty Ford Clinic cure.

WASHINGTON — Five years ago, Elizabeth Taylor left Washington an angry, frustrated and embittered woman prone to binges with food, drugs and alcohol.

She had reason to boast of her success: The fragrance is No. 1 in sales growth in the United States, ranking second only to Giorgio in some cities.

She has reason to boast of her success: The fragrance is No. 1 in sales growth in the United States, ranking second only to Giorgio in some cities.

When she started, no one wanted to give money. "People didn't even want to discuss it. It was so thoroughly in the closet."

It's not much better now. "There is still such stigma attached, it is strange. It brings out the worst in people. I don't know what happens to people. It is like they had a lobotomy of compassion."

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE. Appears on pages 12 & 13.

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